THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 100.] MAY 1, 1803. [No. 4, of Vol. 15.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Mr. Zouch's edition of Iſaac Walton's Lives (4to. 1796) among the notes with which the editor has enriched the work, I have met with two or three which appear to me in their turn to afford matter for annotation. Theſe, with your leave, I ſhall make the ſubject of a letter.

To a highly laudatory character by the biographer, of Hooker's writings, the editor has ſubjoined this note. "This character of Mr. Hooker's works is confirmed by the approbation of our beſt writers. Is it not then painful to read in a modern author, whoſe learning and critical knowledge deſerve every encomium, of 'a *malicious* obſervation of Hooker, *and as remote from truth as it is from charity.*' (See Memoirs of the Life of Gilbert Wakefield)."

That Hooker's name is highly reſpectable, few, it is preſumed, will deny; but to bring a general character as the refutation of a ſpecific charge—or to ſuppoſe that a perſon ought to be protected by ſuch character from every kind of cenſure, is ſurely unworthy of any one who pretends to the exerciſe of private judgment. The queſtion in this caſe ought to be, whether Mr. Wakefield's imputation is juſt; not whether it is painful. But the editor has not even hinted at the nature of the obſervation which called it forth. It is as follows, according to the reference made to it by Mr. Wakefield in a letter to Mr. Milner:—"that it is a plauſible and tempting office to ſet one's-ſelf againſt eſtabliſhed opinions, as a proof of ſuperior diſcernment." I will not juſtify Mr. Wakefield's epithet of *malicious*, which I think Hooker was too good a man to deſerve; but I will venture to aſſert that his obſervation is juſtly ſtigmatiſed as unfair and uncharitable. It is, in fact, one of thoſe which *authority* can at all times oppoſe to attempts for promoting truth and reform; and comes with a peculiarly ill grace from the champion of a church lately emancipated from the fetters of popery. It is poſſible that ſome individuals may contend againſt prevailing opinions from the mere pride of affected ſuperiority of underſtanding; but oppoſition to a lordly and powerful eſtabliſhment is too ſerious a thing in its worldly conſequences to be engaged in, for the moſt part, without the ſupport of real conviction and a ſenſe of duty. The times in which Hooker lived afforded ſufficient proof of this truth.

Mr. Zouch has followed a ſimilar mode of exculpation, that is, ſetting the opinion of a friend in oppoſition to that of an enemy, with reſpect to Archbiſhop Laud. To a paſſage of the life of Biſhop Sanderſon, in which Laud is mentioned, he introduces this note, "whom the author of the Confeſſional hath diſtinguiſhed with the harſh epithet of *malicious*. The noble hiſtorian has delineated the character of this great prelate with his uſual ability and candour." He then goes on to tranſcribe Clarendon's portrait of Laud. But if truth were the object, would it be thought ſufficient to copy the repreſentation of a partial friend, inſtead of appealing to the general tenor of a man's conduct, as diſplayed in authentic records. One muſt have read the hiſtory of thoſe times with much prejudice or little diſcernment, who has not diſcovered that Laud was a fiery intolerant bigot; though learned, yet weak and narrow; and as much a fanatic in his zeal for trifles, as any of thoſe on the other ſide, to whom the epithet is uſually, tho' very unjuſtly, appropriated. Nor can it be doubted that the ſevere perſecutions which he excited againſt all who in the leaſt deviated from his model of doctrine and diſcipline, were a principal cauſe of the troubles which followed. That ſuch a man, notwithſtanding his general good intentions, was capable of *malice* towards thoſe who thwarted his views and offended his pride, will not be doubted by an obſerver of human nature.

The laſt remark I ſhall make upon this editor, relates to a note appended to the following paſſage of the text in the life of Hooker. "He did not beg a long life of God for any other reaſon, but to finiſh his three remaining books of Polity; and then, Lord! let thy ſervant depart in peace." "How different this (ſays Mr. Zouch) from the application of the ſame words by Hugh Peters, and by an advocate for political reform in later times!" The aſſociation of Doctor Price (the advocate for reform alluded to) with

Hugh Peters in this ſentence, was evidently ſuggeſted by Mr. Burke's invective; and the heat excited by that performance may be an excuſe for the editor's ſtepping out of his way for a ſtroke of party rancour. With Peters, whom I take to have been a ſanctified knave, I have nothing to do. But Dr. Price, who did not yield to Hooker, or to any man, in true piety and philanthropy, calls for a vindication, which, however, is an eaſy taſk. His application of the recited words is, indeed, ſufficiently *different* from Hooker's, but ſurely not leſs proper or dignified. Hooker applied them under a ſtrong impreſſion of the public importance of his own work—a work of controverſial divinity! Dr. Price applied them under the warm emotions of gratitude and triumph, for having lived to ſee the communication of light and liberty, the beſt of human bleſſings, to thirty millions of people. That his judgment on the effects of the French Revolution was premature and over-ſanguine, and that his expectations have been cruelly falſified by the event, makes no moral difference in the caſe; his feelings were right, though his reaſon was deceived. Had the Revolution really been what he, with many others, at that time ſuppoſed it to be, cold and contracted muſt have been that heart which could forbear to rejoice in it, becauſe it was neceſſarily attended with the overthrow of ſome ancient eſtabliſhments;—and ſtill more contracted, if the cauſe of refuſing to ſympathiſe in ſo extenſive a benefit, was the lurking fear leſt perſonal intereſts ſhould be endangered by the example. How far the latter was the caſe with many, who manifeſted their diſlike of the principles of the French Revolution from its very commencement, impartial obſervers may determine for themſelves.

Your's, &c.

ORTHOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is ſufficiently apparent that ſome Greek verbs, the index of which is ω in the preſent tenſe, admit ν before the termination ται in the 3 per. ſing. per. paſs.; but it may ſeem extremely queſtionable whether any other verbs form this perſon in the ſame manner. Dr. Blackwall, however, in his "Sacred Claſſics," conceives that λελυνται is ſingular in Hom. Il Lib. 2, v. 135:

Και δη δυρα σεσηπε νεων, και σπαρτα λελυνται.

This he maintains in oppoſition to Harry Stephens, becauſe, if plural, it would not accord with the general practice of the Greek Claſſics, by which neuter ſubſtantives plural govern verbs of the ſingular number. It would be preſumption in me to pretend to decide between theſe two learned critics; but I may be permitted to remark that the rule is not ſo abſolute, *ipſo Blackwallio teſtimonium producente*, as to preclude λελυνται in the paſſage above-cited from being of the plural number, to which *prima facie* it appears to belong, and to which therefore I cannot but think it does appertain.

Your's, &c.

Hanſlope, W. SINGLETON.
March 29, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE gentleman who wiſhes to know where he may meet with Dr. Ruſh's Obſervations on Claſſical Learning, is informed, that the eſſay alluded to, is contained in an octavo volume, publiſhed by the Doctor at Philadelphia, in the year 1798, intitled, "Eſſays Literary, Moral, and Philoſophical." Should the gentleman be unable to find the book in London, I will, with much pleaſure ſend it, for his peruſal, to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, to whom I have communicated my addreſs.

Your's, &c.

A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING not diſpoſed to acquieſce in the derivation of the word Babel, from *bab* a *door*, or *court*, as propoſed in your Magazine for January 1802, I beg, Mr. Editor, to offer another, which from its ſimplicity and internal evidence ſeems ſtamped with the mark of truth. The Hebrew word *beth*, ſignifying a *temple*, is in other dialects of the Chaldee language ſoftened into *be* or *ba*, eſpecially when, being compounded, a conſonant follows it, as in *Babytaces*. Thus, alſo, the names of cities, and places, more connected with Judea, are ſometimes differently written, as *Baſhan*, and *Beth-ſhan*; *Baſhemaſh*, and *Beth-ſhemaſh*, &c. If I am not miſtaken, the Perſian word *bai* has, in compoſition, the ſame import as *ba* among the ancient Chaldeans. I would, therefore, conclude that what the Hebrews would have expreſſed by the compound word, *beth-baal*, the Chaldees would have written *babel*, ſignifying the manſion, tower, or *Temple of Belus*.

M. W.

Feb. 23, 1802.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charibdim."

IT having very frequently happened to me to hear the author of the above line inquired after in vain, I determined on some little investigation. Possibly the result of my information, collected from Bayle, Vossius, the Menagiana, &c. &c. may not be unacceptable to you, nor unworthy a page in your valuable Miscellany.

The author of the line in question was unknown to Erasmus, and was first ascertained by Galeottus Martius, in 1476.—Philip Gualtier de Chatillon, in an heroic poem, called the Alexandreis, written by him about the end of the twelfth century, thus apostrophizes Darius, who escaping from Alexander falls into the hands of Bessus,

"Nactus equum Darius rorantia cæde suorum,
Retrogrado fugit arva gradu. Quo tendis inertem
Rex periture, fugam? Nescis, heu perdite, nescis
Quem fugias, hostes incurris dum fugis hostem,
Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charibdim.
Bessus, Narzabanes, rerum pars magna tuarum,
Quos inter proceres humili de plebe locasti,
Non veriti temerare fidem, capitisque verendi
Perdere canitiem, spreto moderamine Juris,
Proh dolor! in domini conjurant fata clientes."

We learn from Henricus Gandavensis, (Henry of Ghent) that the Alexandreis had been a common school-book." In his chapter de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis, he says, in speaking of this poem, "In scholis Grammaticorum tantæ fuisse dignitatis, ut præ ipso veterum poetarum lectio negligeretur."

Barthius also in his notes on Claudian, has words to the same effect. "Et media barbarie non plane ineptus versificator Galterus ab Insula (qui tempore Johannis Sarisberiensis, ut ex hujus ad eum epistolis discimus, vixit). Tam autem postea clarus fuit, ut, expulsis quibusvis bonis auctoribus, scholas tenuerit."

Herman in his Conspectus Republicæ Literariæ speaks of the Alexandreis; so also does Vossius in his Treatise de Poetis Latinis.

Nicholas Grimoald, an English poet, who flourished about the year 1555, translated a considerable part of this poem into English blank verse; see Warton's History of English Poetry, p. 63, vol. iii.

The Bodleian library at Oxford, and the University Library of Cambridge, are each in possession of a M.S. copy of the Alexandreis.

The line in question is quoted by Ainsworth, Lempriere, and Adams in his Ancient Geography, but anonymously and with three different readings.

Incidit in Scyllam { is qui vult vitare Charybdim / dum }

In the Gradus ad Parnassum, article Charybdis, it is quoted, as it stands in the Alexandreis, and is attributed to Ovid, but the strictest search has not enabled me to discover it in the works of that poet.

Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, Persius, and other classical authors I have examined with an equal want of success. It appears, therefore, that the line is only to be found in the Alexandreis, from which poem it has passed into a proverbial expression, familiarized by repetition to the ear of every classical student.

Bath, Your's, &c.
March 9, 1803. DRYSANTER.

P.S. It may not be deemed foreign to the subject to request from some of your correspondents the names of the authors of the following quotations:

"Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis."

"Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. RUSH's essay, which I think he calls "an Enquiry into the Utility of a Knowledge of the Latin and Greek, as a Branch of liberal Education, with *Hints of a Plan of Education without them*," may be found by your Correspondent S. Thomas in the 5th vol. of the American Museum. I believe it never has been published separately.

Walthamstow, Your's, &c.
March 16, 1803. G. COLLISON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform your Correspondents, that I once saw a translation of Euripides (and which I think is very likely to be the first) by one Joseph Bentley; printed in London in the year 1521, by a memorandum in my common-place book, as far back as the year 1768 at the house of a friend of mine, who died in or about the year 1775, of the name of Ker, who lived at Brickstock, Northamptonshire:

he had two daughters; and whether they are in that part of the country now I can't tell: but I think one of them was married about fourteen years ago, to a Mr. Keeme or Keene, who, I think, is very likely to know ſomething about the book. Should any farther queſtion ariſe, when you have made the inquiries as above, I ſhall be happy to give every aſſiſtance in my power.

Beaumauris, Angleſea, Your's, &c.
April 4, 1803. JOSIAH MAUD.

ACCOUNT *of the* ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE *lately eſtabliſhed at* HIGH WYCOMBE.

THE Royal Military College is an inſtitution founded for the purpoſe of affording a military education to perſons intended for his Majeſty's land-ſervice, as well as inſtruction to officers already in the army who are deſirous of qualifying themſelves to ſerve in the general ſtaff. This inſtitution was firſt founded by his Majeſty's authority in the year 1799.—It conſiſts of two departments.

Firſt Department.—The firſt department is excluſively for the inſtruction of officers in the duties of the general ſtaff, and in particular thoſe which relate to the quarter-maſter general's department in the field.

No officer is eligible to the firſt department under the age of nineteen, and it muſt be certified by the commanding officer of his regiment that he has ſerved two years with his corps, and is well acquainted with the duties of an officer in the interior care of a company as well as his duty in the field. This certificate is addreſſed to the governor at the college, who, through the commander in chief, receives his Majeſty's pleaſure, without whoſe concurrence no officer can be admitted to the eſtabliſhment. Every officer joining the department is examined in the knowledge of the military movements preſcribed by his Majeſty's regulations—likwiſe, in reſpect to mathematics and the French language, of which it is required that he ſhould at leaſt poſſeſs the elements. In the event that an officer is found deficient in the knowledge of any one of theſe preliminary qualifications, his nomination will be ſuſpended until his Majeſty's pleaſure is further known.

The officers at the college are upon the ſame footing, in point of ſubordination, as when in garriſon, and ſubject to the ſame rules and diſcipline obſerved in his Majeſty's ſervice. They wear the uniform of their reſpective corps, and receive the allowance made to officers in barracks, according to their military rank, independent of forage for one horſe, which they are required to keep for the purpoſes of attending their inſtruction in the field. They dine together, paying at the ſame rate as officers are meſſed with their regiments: the only difference is, that it is not ſo expenſive, being ſubject to the regulations of the eſtabliſhment, which enſure, at all times, a ſyſtem of economy. Breakfaſt and ſupper are left for individuals to provide at their private apartments as they think proper.

Maſters in French, German, mathematics, fortification, and military drawing, are provided for the inſtruction of ſuch officers, as, on firſt joining the eſtabliſhment, are not ſufficiently converſant in thoſe branches of knowledge, which are indiſpenſably neceſſary to their entering on the ſtudies appropriated to the duties of the general ſtaff. Theſe are arranged under the heads—*Reconnoitring*—*Poſition*—*Marches* and *Movements*; and conſiſt of examining ground for a given number of columns; reconnoitring ground for the poſition of an army acting on the offenſive or defenſive; for the routes of one or more columns in advancing or retreating. Alſo, in eſtimating the labour and time neceſſary for opening the communications, and clearing the routes of march; in eſtimating the reſources of a country in forage, population, &c.; placing troops correſpondent with the circumſtances of ground; determining the chain of poſts; conſtructing batteries; felling abbatis; placing troops on a poſition offenſive, with an attention to a plan of future operations; placing troops in camp when in route of march; regulating the cantonments of an army; forming and calculating the march of one or more columns, under various circumſtances; regulating retreats, &c. &c. Theſe ſeveral objects of inſtruction are combined with ſufficient practice in the field, by which movement and military arrangement are made to correſpond with plans in drawing, taken by the officers, deſcriptive of the actual circumſtances of ground in the neighbourhood of the eſtabliſhment. This inſtruction is given in French, as more immediately the language in which the greateſt number of military works are written, and to which reference muſt frequently be had, whilſt it inſures to the ſervice of the ſtaff, officers converſant in a continental tongue.

The ſtudies of this firſt or ſenior department are eſtimated to employ two years, admitting that an officer has application, without which, under any circum-

ſtances

ſtances of time, he cannot be expected to attain the ſenior claſs of inſtruction. Quarterly reports are tranſmitted to the commander in chief of the progreſs made by officers in their ſtudies, and at the expiration of two years reſidence at the college, an individual is required to return to his regiment. Such officers as are found qualified to ſerve in the general ſtaff of the army are reported to the commander in chief, and have their names regiſtered at the college, in order that they may be employed whenever their ſervices are required.

Every officer on his admiſſion to the college is required to pay thirty guineas to the funds of the eſtabliſhment; and he contributes in the ſame proportion annually, ſo long as he ſhall continue to be a member. This is the only diſburſement that officers have to make on account of the inſtitution. The number of officers, at any one time, muſt not exceed thirty, in this department: which is under the immediate orders of a commandant, and a ſuperintendant, who are not below the rank of field-officers. And it is pretty evident, from the nature of the ſtudies, that an officer cannot expect to derive much benefit from the courſe of inſtruction, except he has a previous knowledge of the movement of troops, has ſeen ſervice, and attained an age for reflection.

Second Department.—The ſecond department of the college is appropriated to the inſtruction of thoſe, who, from early life, are intended for the military profeſſion, and who, by theſe means, may be grounded in ſcience previous to their attaining the age that enables them, conſiſtently with his Majeſty's regulations, to hold commiſſions in the army.

This department of the college affords a proviſion for the orphan ſons of thoſe meritorious officers (as well of the ſea as the land ſervice) who have fallen or been diſabled in the defence of their country, and are left in pecuniary diſtreſs: likewiſe for the ſons of thoſe officers ſerving in the army at the time being, who, from pecuniary difficulties, may not otherwiſe be able to give them a ſuitable education. It is alſo made the foundation at which the cadets intended for the engineer and artillery ſervice receive their elementary inſtruction, whereby thoſe only are preferred, who ſhew talent and capacity for the ſcientific branches of the military profeſſion. Any cadet, educated at the expence of the ordnance, who proves not to be of promiſing talents, is given a commiſſion in a regiment of the line, provided he paſſes an examination ſufficient to entitle him to ſuch a proviſion; and a nomination to the academy at Woolwich is made from among theſe cadets, who are educated for general ſervice, and evince the greateſt capacity in the attainment of ſcience.

Whilſt the junior department thus provides means of inſtruction to the military ſervice of this country in general, its benefits extend equally to the education of the cadets in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

The cadets are received into this department upon three different eſtabliſhments. The orphan ſons of thoſe who have died or been diſabled in the ſervice, are admitted upon the firſt eſtabliſhment.—Theſe receive their education, board and cloathing free of expence. The ſons of thoſe officers actually in the ſervice, are admitted upon the ſecond eſtabliſhment.—Theſe pay forty pounds per annum, for which they receive their education, board and cloathing. The ſons of noblemen and gentlemen, the cadets intended for the engineer and artillery ſervice, as well as thoſe of the Eaſt India Company, are admitted upon the third eſtabliſhment.—Theſe pay ninety-guineas per annum, for which they receive their education, board and cloathing.

Books, inſtruments, and whatever may be neceſſary for the cadets in the purſuits of their ſtudies, are furniſhed at the expence of the college. No perquiſites are admitted of, nor any contingent charge made under any denomination whatever.

No cadet is admitted at an earlier age than thirteen: thoſe who enter upon the firſt and ſecond eſtabliſhments muſt not exceed the age of fifteen: whilſt upon the third eſtabliſhment, they are received at as late a period as ſixteen years of age. No cadet is permitted to remain at the college after having attained the age of nineteen. No perſon can be admitted as a cadet into the junior department who at the time being holds a commiſſion; nor is a cadet permitted to remain at the college who ſhall attain to a commiſſion in the army during the time he is in the under ſchool of the department. A cadet who ſhall be in the upper ſchool will be entitled to hold a commiſſion at fifteen, which is at an earlier age, by one year, than is ſanctioned by his Majeſty's regulations. Cadets holding commiſſions and being in the upper ſchool will be permitted to purſue their ſtudies at the college—ſubject at all times, as cadets, to the rules and regulations of the eſtabliſhment.

The

The ſums directed to be paid by each cadet for education, board, and cloathing, are iſſued half-yearly, in advance; and ſhould any cadet leave the college before the expiration of the laſt half year, he will be regularly accounted with for the ſix months in advance. Every candidate for admiſſion muſt produce a certificate of his age taken from the pariſh-regiſter, and atteſted by a magiſtrate. He muſt be well grounded in the knowledge of grammar, and of common arithmetic; he is likewiſe required to write a good hand; if he ſhould be found deficient in any of theſe elementary parts of learning, his application will be rejected, or it muſt be poſtponed.

There is only one vacation in the year, viz. December and January: at which time the cadets are required to abſent themſelves from the college; and ſuch as are too diſtant from their parents to return home, arrangements muſt be made by their friends to board and lodge them with private families during the vacation.

The cadets are to be formed into companies of one hundred each, with the complement of officers and non commiſſioned officers according to the eſtabliſhment of a company in his Majeſty's ſervice. The officers and non-commiſſioned officers are appointed from cadets of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merit; and they are given the ſame authority, and the ſame duties are required of them, as are attached to their reſpective ranks in the army.

An officer holding a commiſſion in his Majeſty's ſervice is placed at the head of each company of cadets with the rank of captain, but under the denomination of an inſpector.—He unites in his perſon the military duties of a captain of a company with the reſponſibility of inſpector of ſtudies. A non-commiſſioned officer from the line is likewiſe attached to each company to do the duties of ſerjeant-major. The cadet officers and non commiſſioned officers are required to drill and diſcipline their reſpective companies under the inſpection of their captains and ſerjeant-majors.

The table of the cadet is regulated by a board of officers, and they take their ſeats at their reſpective tables, according to the rank they hold in their ſtudies, as repreſented in the weekly report of progreſs.

Each cadet ſleeps in a ſeparate bed. And the chaplain, who inſtructs them in the principles of the Chriſtian religion, conſtantly reads prayers when they riſe in the morning and retire to reſt at night. Under whatever circumſtances the cadets are aſſembled together, they fall into ranks, under the ſuperintendance of authority, and are marched, as a military body, to, and from, the place they are required to attend; thereby making military habits and cuſtoms familiar to them from early life, which hereafter they will have to ſhew the example of to others, and enforce in thoſe under their command.

There is an infirmary belonging to the inſtitution, ſeparate from the college, to which the ſick are removed as ſoon as there is the leaſt appearance of indiſpoſition. The ſurgeon reſides at the infirmary.

The ſtudies of this department of the college are divided into two parts, conſiſting of an upper and an under ſchool. The branches of inſtruction in the under ſchool are arithmetic, French, Oriental languages, the Claſſics, writing, drawing (landſcape), geography, hiſtory, fencing, ſwimming, military exerciſes and duties.

In the upper ſchool the branches of inſtruction conſiſt of mathematics, German, fortification, taking military ſurveys of ground, the theory of military tactics, the exerciſe of the ſabre, military movements, lectures on natural and experimental philoſophy.

The ſtudies of the under ſchool will employ eighteen months or two years, and the ſame time will be found neceſſary to acquire a knowledge of the inſtruction given in the upper ſchool. The ſtudies are conducted in claſſes and diviſions of progreſs in each branch of inſtruction. There are, in the whole, ſix claſſes, making three in the under, and three in the upper ſchool of the department. It is a relative progreſs in the ſeveral branches of inſtruction that conſtitute claſſes. Languages and arithmetic are made the baſis upon which the removal from junior to ſenior claſſes are principally regulated in the under ſchool; in like manner they are governed in the upper ſchool, by languages and mathematics; theſe in all caſes being the moſt difficult to acquire.

Half-yearly examinations are held with a view to aſcertain the progreſs of the cadets in their ſtudies, to remove from the under to the upper ſchool of the department ſuch as ſhall be qualified, and from the upper ſchool to the army, thoſe who are educated upon the foundation, and have completed their courſe of inſtruction. At the former of theſe examinations, which are held before the collegiate board, badges of diſtinction are diſtibuted to cadets, according to the progreſs they are found to have made. Theſe honorary diſtinctions

carry

carry with them privileges and indulgencies not in common to other cadets. A cadet, educated on the foundation, who ſhall not complete his ſtudies in four years will be removed from the eſtabliſhment.

The puniſhments are military, conſiſting generally of open and cloſe arreſt, and expulſion if requiſite: corporal puniſhment is wholly precluded.

The cadets are under the ſuperintendance of the maſters only during the hours of ſtudy; nor have they any communication with them excepting when under inſtruction. At all other times they are ſubject to the direction of military officers.

This department is under the orders of a commandant, who is reſponſible to the governor and lieutenant governor, for the diſcipline and inſtruction of the department: this officer is required to bear the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Both departments are ſubject to the commands of a governor and lieutenant-governor, the former of whom requires to hold the rank of general officer, the latter not under that of lieutenant-colonel.

The collegiate board conſiſts of the governor, lieutenant governor, commandant, and ſuperintendant of each department.

The ſupreme board of commiſſioners is conſtituted by warrant from his Majeſty, and, with the exception of ſuch general officers as his Majeſty may be pleaſed to nominate commiſſioners, its members ſucceed in virtue of the appointments they hold in the general ſtaff of the army. The commander in chief, the ſecretary at war, maſter general of the ordnance, barrack-maſter general, quartermaſter and adjutant-generals, the governor, and lieutenant-governor of the eſtabliſhment are all conſtituent members of the board, and hold their appointments only during the time they are on the ſtaff, by which means the college unites in its adminiſtration the joint aſſiſtance of the great military departments of the country, without being ſubject to the individual controul of any.

The military command is made diſtinct from the adminiſtration, and is confined to the direction of the commander in chief, according to the rules of military diſcipline; conſequently, whatever is military in the conduct of the inſtitution proceeds from the commander in chief: but all matters relating to the interior government can originate alone with the ſupreme board, at which the commander in chief preſides, combining thereby both the military and civil ſuperintendance of the college. In like manner the governor, and in his abſence the lieutenant-governor, unite the civil and military ſuperintendance at the college, correſpondent with the influence of the commander in chief over the inſtitution in general; alike poſſeſſing direct authority in all caſes of military command; whilſt in matters of adminiſtration they are directed by a majority of opinion at the boards where they reſpectively preſide.

All appointments to the college of officers and profeſſors and perſons connected with the ſtudies, being previouſly examined and recommended by the collegiate board, are approved by the members of the ſupreme board before their nomination can be effected.

The military officers hold their appointments by commiſſion from his Majeſty, at the recommendation of the ſupreme board.

The members of the ſupreme board derive no advantage or emolument from their appointments as commiſſioners.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to one of your Correſpondents to inform me, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, whether any perſon is engaged in conſtructing a Dictionary of Words in the ſymbolic character, on the plan recommended by Dr. Anderſon, in the 6th vol. of his Recreations in Agriculture, &c.? As the ſymbolic character would not only enable people of different languages to underſtand the books, letters, &c. of each other; but would form a moſt excellent ſhort-hand, far ſuperior to any now in uſe; I ſhould hope that a ſubſcription for ſuch an important and uſeful work would be liberally ſupported.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING a letter in your Magazine of March laſt, from the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, reſpecting the patent bricks invented by him, and as my name is mentioned, alluding to ſome bricks of my own invention, which Mr. Cartwright ſays, "muſt be thoſe of his own invention," I beg leave, in order to explain this buſineſs to the public, to obſerve, that the bricks you have mentioned in your Magazine of December laſt, were of my own invention, and have no ſimilitude to thoſe of Mr. Cartwright's, being totally of a different conſtruction.

I agree with Mr. Cartwright, that I made uſe of his bricks in arching a cie-

ling in a houſe I built for myſelf at Doncaſter, but which did not entirely anſwer the purpoſe they were intended, therefore I have, at a great deal of expence and trouble, invented ſome of a more ſimple conſtruction, which, I have no doubt, will be found of general public utility.

Falſord near York, Your's, &c.
April 12, 1803. JOHN RAWSTONE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN ſo extenſive an undertaking as the late attempt to aſcertain the population of Great Britain, it is not ſurprizing that it ſhould have been found impracticable to obtain accounts equally accurate from all places. In the abſtract of the enumeration, in ſome inſtances the returns are acknowledged to be defective, and a little attention will diſcover this to be the caſe in many other parts.

I beg leave to notice one inſtance of irregularity, in the account of Edinburgh, in hopes ſome of your friends reſiding in that city may be able to explain the ſingular difference, if real, between the ſeveral pariſhes of which it conſiſts. In the following pariſhes the number of perſons to a houſe appears to be very much below the uſual proportion in large towns, particularly in Scotland:

St. Andrews . . .	5½
College Church . .	4½
High Church . . .	4¼
Tron Church . . .	3¾
Lady Yeſters . . .	3¼
North Leith . . .	4
New North Church .	4

It ſeems, from the number of inhabited houſes, and of the families by which they are occupied, being the ſame in moſt of theſe pariſhes, that this diſtinction was not made in the returns, and that the one has been ſupplied from the other: if ſo, the number of *houſes* probably exceeds the truth. It does not appear very probable that in St. Andrew's pariſh containing 1932 houſes, there ſhould not be one *uninhabited* houſe*.—The other pariſhes are

Cannongate . . .	12½
St. Cuthbert's . .	16¼
New Grey Friars .	13
Old ditto . . .	18
South Leith . . .	16¾
Old Church . . .	19¼
Tolbooth . . .	40½

Here the proportion of inhabitants appears as much above the uſual rate, as in the former pariſhes it is below it.

Mr. Maitland in his Hiſtory of Edinburgh, ſays "The buildings, elſewhere called houſes, are denominated lands, and the *apartments*, in other places named *ſtories*, here called *houſes*, are ſo many freeholds inhabited by different families, whereby the houſes are ſo exceſſively crowded with people, that the inhabitants of this city may be juſtly pronounced to be more numerous than thoſe of ſome towns of triple its dimenſions." This account ſeems to render it probable that in ſome pariſhes the apartments or ſtories were returned as ſeparate houſes, while others intended to return the actual number of houſes.

April 9, 1803. J. J. G.

* It is ſtill more improbable that in the whole town of Dundee, containing according to the return 6932 houſes, there ſhould not be one *uninhabited* houſe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IT has long been an unexplained queſtion among naturaliſts why nightingales are not found in Devonſhire? That they are found is certain, but not numerouſly—the reaſon has not been aſſignable to any other cauſe, than the dampneſs of the county, ariſing from its being bounded on the north and on the ſouth by the ſea, which occaſioning more rain, fogs, and miſts among the mountainous and woody parts with which it abounds, does not agree perhaps with the delicacy of this bird. In the adjoining county of Somerſet, to the eaſt, they are frequent; but in the next to the weſt, Cornwall, they are ſtrangers. I remember that a few years ago, an old bird-catcher reſiding in Exeter, found a nightingale's neſt in the neighbourhood with the old bird and its young; and as it was ſuch a ſingular prize, I had the curioſity to call and ſee it, and I believe the whole together was at laſt ſold to a gentleman for two or three guineas. About two years ago, in the autumn, the nightingale was in the garden of a friend of mine at Hill's Court, about half a mile from this place—he heard it two or three nights only, and as he had been accuſtomed to be delighted with this bird, when reſiding in the eaſtern counties, was charmed with its ſhort reſidence in his territories.

The pheaſant is another bird not inhabiting, in any plenty, this county; they ſometimes afford pleaſure to the ſportſman, becauſe they are ſo rarely met: but the ſame queſtion as to nightingales might be applied to pheaſants.* Your's, &c. B.

Exeter, April 13, 1803.

* The robin is a bird revered here—while in other places it is not regarded ſo much as the ſparrow.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of an* AMERICAN TRAVELLER, *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON, *containing a* CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT *of a late* TOUR *from* BOURDEAUX *to* PARIS. *Continued from p.224.*

LETTER VII.—*From Tours to Paris.*

THE city of Tours, the capital of the *ci-devant* province of Touraine, lies on the ſouth ſide of the River Loire, which is the largeſt river in France, and navigable for ſeveral hundred miles.

There is here a magnificent ſtone-bridge over the Loire, of which one of the arches was purpoſely deſtroyed during the Vendée war, to prevent the rebels from croſſing the river, and marching towards Paris. Tours is entirely built of hewn ſtone, and its main ſtreet is one of the fineſt in Europe. It is called, in compliment to the army, *Rue de l'Armée d'Italie*. In this ſtreet, there are but few ſhops; the houſes are moſtly private ones, belonging to the proprietors of eſtates in the neighbouring diſtricts, and to merchants, who trade extenſively between Nantes and the diſtricts of the Upper Loire. At Tours, travellers from the ſouth muſt have their paſſports *viſé*, or examined and counter-ſigned, before they croſs the Loire for Paris. In the neighbourhood of this city is a fine palace, that formerly belonged to the Archbiſhop of Tours, the gardens of which are made one of the many fine public walks belonging to this town. At the other ſide of the river, cloſe to the bridge, there is a village, at leaſt half a mile in length, conſtructed in the ſame manner as that which I deſcribed on the Garonne. At the foot of the hills, on the north-ſide of the Loire, is a regular range of ſoft rock, of about two miles in length.

It is from this quarry *above ground*, that the city of Tours itſelf is built. In theſe rocks, which they have excavated, the villagers have very comfortable habitations, and a neat town.

The ſhell and roof of theſe houſes, hollowed from the rock, may laſt as long as the world itſelf, and bid defiance to the ſtorms, or the winter's rains. Some of thoſe houſes are ſo covered with vines, that one would not eaſily know what materials they were made of. The country in the neighbourhood of Tours, for riches and beauty, exceeds all power of deſcription. Touraine has been always deemed the Garden of France; and I believe it may be called with truth the Garden of Europe. Here every varied beauty that cultivation can draw from the richeſt ſoil, and happieſt climate, is to be found in the utmoſt luxuriance, while an immenſe population animates the ſcene, and gives it an intereſt, which a mere landſcape cannot convey; neither can one or two great demeſnes, however dreſſed in ſolitary grandeur. The verdure of the Engliſh paſtures, nor the cattle and the flocks that are to be ſeen feeding upon them, by no means preſent a ſcene ſo intereſting to the heart as theſe delightful valleys, through which the Loire winds its majeſtic courſe: they are covered with the richeſt productions of nature in European climates; the air breathes fragrance, the climate and the rural beauties of the proſpect diſpoſe the mind to tranquillity and harmony, while the never-ceaſing ſounds of mirth and gaiety proclaim the happineſs of their numerous inhabitants. The high road from Tours to Blois keeps cloſe to the river-ſide the whole of the way, and cannot be ſurpaſſed, or I believe equalled, in Europe for richneſs of proſpect and ſcenery. I think that every traveller, who wiſhes to have a complete idea of France, and happens to be in Paris in the ſummer ſeaſon, ſhould viſit this country, which has been long called the Garden of France. A week's excurſion from Paris would be ſufficient for the purpoſe; and it would ſurely be a week well employed. Blois is a large but irregular town, and is neither well-built, nor handſome. As it has long enjoyed the reputation of being the town where the French language is ſpoken with the greateſt purity, I muſt therefore ſuppoſe that many perſons of faſhion and high education live at Blois, although it cannot be compared with Tours for beauty or attractions. In the center of the town of Blois there is a very fine palace, which formerly belonged to the Biſhop; but was, in the time of *aſſignats*, ſold for a mere trifle to a private *negotiant*. The town of Blois gained very little by this transfer of property: for, in the Biſhop's time, the gardens were thrown open to the public for a walk; but the *negotiant's* firſt act of ownerſhip was to ſhut them up, and exclude the public from the liberty of walking there.

From Blois to Orleans, which is alſo upon the Loire, the road follows the direction of the river, but in a ſtraighter courſe. The country is, the whole of the way, rich and beautiful.

Orleans is a large city, poſſeſſing a conſiderable ſhare both of manufactures and commerce.

There are a great number of paſſage and trading veſſels belonging to Orleans, which

ling in a houſe I built for myſelf at Doncaſter, but which did not entirely anſwer the purpoſe they were intended, therefore I have, at a great deal of expence and trouble, invented ſome of a more ſimple conſtruction, which, I have no doubt, will be found of general public utility.

Falſord near York, Your's, &c.
April 12, 1803. JOHN RAWSTONE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN ſo extenſive an undertaking as the late attempt to aſcertain the population of Great Britain, it is not ſurprizing that it ſhould have been found impracticable to obtain accounts equally accurate from all places. In the abſtract of the enumeration, in ſome inſtances the returns are acknowledged to be defective, and a little attention will diſcover this to be the caſe in many other parts.

I beg leave to notice one inſtance of irregularity, in the account of Edinburgh, in hopes ſome of your friends reſiding in that city may be able to explain the ſingular difference, if real, between the ſeveral pariſhes of which it conſiſts. In the following pariſhes the number of perſons to a houſe appears to be very much below the uſual proportion in large towns, particularly in Scotland:

St. Andrews . . .	5½
College Church . .	4¼
High Church . . .	4¼
Tron Church . . .	3¾
Lady Yeſters . . .	3¾
North Leith . . .	4
New North Church .	4

It ſeems, from the number of inhabited houſes, and of the families by which they are occupied, being the ſame in moſt of theſe pariſhes, that this diſtinction was not made in the returns, and that the one has been ſupplied from the other: if ſo, the number of *houſes* probably exceeds the truth. It does not appear very probable that in St. Andrew's pariſh containing 1932 houſes, there ſhould not be one *uninhabited* houſe*.—The other pariſhes are

Cannongate . . .	12½
St. Cuthbert's . .	16¼
New Grey Friars .	13
Old ditto . . .	18
South Leith . . .	16¾
Old Church . . .	19¼
Tolbooth . . .	40½

Here the proportion of inhabitants appears as much above the uſual rate, as in the former pariſhes it is below it.

Mr. Maitland in his Hiſtory of Edinburgh, ſays "The buildings, elſewhere called houſes, are denominated lands, and the *apartments*, in other places named *ſtories*, here called *houſes*, are ſo many freeholds inhabited by different families, whereby the houſes are ſo exceſſively crowded with people, that the inhabitants of this city may be juſtly pronounced to be more numerous than thoſe of ſome towns of triple its dimenſions." This account ſeems to render it probable that in ſome pariſhes the apartments or ſtories were returned as ſeparate houſes, while others intended to return the actual number of houſes.

April 9, 1803. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IT has long been an unexplained queſtion among naturaliſts why nightingales are not found in Devonſhire? That they are found is certain, but not numerouſly—the reaſon has not been aſſignable to any other cauſe, than the dampneſs of the county, ariſing from its being bounded on the north and on the ſouth by the ſea, which occaſioning more rain, fogs, and miſts among the mountainous and woody parts with which it abounds, does not agree perhaps with the delicacy of this bird. In the adjoining county of Somerſet, to the eaſt, they are frequent; but in the next to the weſt, Cornwall, they are ſtrangers. I remember that a few years ago, an old bird-catcher reſiding in Exeter, found a nightingale's neſt in the neighbourhood with the old bird and its young; and as it was ſuch a ſingular prize, I had the curioſity to call and ſee it, and I believe the whole together was at laſt ſold to a gentleman for two or three guineas. About two years ago, in the autumn, the nightingale was in the garden of a friend of mine at Hill's Court, about half a mile from this place—he heard it two or three nights only, and as he had been accuſtomed to be delighted with this bird, when reſiding in the eaſtern counties, was charmed with its ſhort reſidence in his territories.

The pheaſant is another bird not inhabiting, in any plenty, this county; they ſometimes afford pleaſure to the ſportſman, becauſe they are ſo rarely met: but the ſame queſtion as to nightingales might be applied to pheaſants.* Your's, &c. B.

Exeter, April 13, 1803.

* It is ſtill more improbable that in the whole town of Dundee, containing according to the return 6952 houſes, there ſhould not be one *uninhabited* houſe.

* The robin is a bird revered here—while in other places it is not regarded ſo much as the ſparrow.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of an* AMERICAN TRAVELLER, *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON, *containing a* CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT *of a late* TOUR *from* BOURDEAUX *to* PARIS. *Continued from p.224.*

LETTER VII.—*From Tours to Paris.*

THE city of Tours, the capital of the *ci-devant* province of Touraine, lies on the ſouth ſide of the River Loire, which is the largeſt river in France, and navigable for ſeveral hundred miles.

There is here a magnificent ſtone-bridge over the Loire, of which one of the arches was purpoſely deſtroyed during the Vendée war, to prevent the rebels from croſſing the river, and marching towards Paris. Tours is entirely built of hewn ſtone, and its main ſtreet is one of the fineſt in Europe. It is called, in compliment to the army, *Rue de l'Armée d'Italie*. In this ſtreet, there are but few ſhops; the houſes are moſtly private ones, belonging to the proprietors of eſtates in the neighbouring diſtricts, and to merchants, who trade extenſively between Nantes and the diſtricts of the Upper Loire. At Tours, travellers from the ſouth muſt have their paſſports *viſé*, or examined and counter-ſigned, before they croſs the Loire for Paris. In the neighbourhood of this city is a fine palace, that formerly belonged to the Archbiſhop of Tours, the gardens of which are made one of the many fine public walks belonging to this town. At the other ſide of the river, cloſe to the bridge, there is a village, at leaſt half a mile in length, conſtructed in the ſame manner as that which I deſcribed on the Garonne. At the foot of the hills, on the north-ſide of the Loire, is a regular range of ſoft rock, of about two miles in length.

It is from this quarry *above ground*, that the city of Tours itſelf is built. In theſe rocks, which they have excavated, the villagers have very comfortable habitations, and a neat town.

The ſhell and roof of theſe houſes, hollowed from the rock, may laſt as long as the world itſelf, and bid defiance to the ſtorms, or the winter's rains. Some of thoſe houſes are ſo covered with vines, that one would not eaſily know what materials they were made of. The country in the neighbourhood of Tours, for riches and beauty, exceeds all power of deſcription. Touraine has been always deemed the Garden of France; and I believe it may be called with truth the Garden of Europe. Here every varied beauty that cultivation can draw from the richeſt ſoil, and happieſt climate, is to be found in the utmoſt luxuriance, while an immenſe population animates the ſcene, and gives it an intereſt, which a mere landſcape cannot convey; neither can one or two great demeſnes, however dreſſed in ſolitary grandeur. The verdure of the Engliſh paſtures, nor the cattle and the flocks that are to be ſeen feeding upon them, by no means preſent a ſcene ſo intereſting to the heart as theſe delightful valleys, through which the Loire winds its majeſtic courſe: they are covered with the richeſt productions of nature in European climates; the air breathes fragrance, the climate and the rural beauties of the proſpect diſpoſe the mind to tranquillity and harmony, while the never-ceaſing ſounds of mirth and gaiety proclaim the happineſs of their numerous inhabitants. The high road from Tours to Blois keeps cloſe to the river-ſide the whole of the way, and cannot be ſurpaſſed, or I believe equalled, in Europe for richneſs of proſpect and ſcenery. I think that every traveller, who wiſhes to have a complete idea of France, and happens to be in Paris in the ſummer ſeaſon, ſhould viſit this country, which has been long called the Garden of France. A week's excurſion from Paris would be ſufficient for the purpoſe; and it would ſurely be a week well employed. Blois is a large but irregular town, and is neither well-built, nor handſome. As it has long enjoyed the reputation of being the town where the French language is ſpoken with the greateſt purity, I muſt therefore ſuppoſe that many perſons of faſhion and high education live at Blois, although it cannot be compared with Tours for beauty or attractions. In the center of the town of Blois there is a very fine palace, which formerly belonged to the Biſhop; but was, in the time of *aſſignats*, ſold for a mere trifle to a private *negotiant*. The town of Blois gained very little by this transfer of property: for, in the Biſhop's time, the gardens were thrown open to the public for a walk; but the *negotiant's* firſt act of ownerſhip was to ſhut them up, and exclude the public from the liberty of walking there.

From Blois to Orleans, which is alſo upon the Loire, the road follows the direction of the river, but in a ſtraighter courſe. The country is, the whole of the way, rich and beautiful.

Orleans is a large city, poſſeſſing a conſiderable ſhare both of manufactures and commerce.

There are a great number of paſſage and trading veſſels belonging to Orleans, which

which go regularly to Nantes, which lies at the mouth of the Loire, nearly two hundred miles from Orleans.

There is alſo a canal near Orleans, by which the Loire is connected with the Seine, and Orleans communicates with Paris. This town is large, and rich enough to ſupport its Theatre, and a tolerable good ſet of actors, for the greateſt part of the year. I mentioned to you in my laſt, that of all my fellow-travellers from Bourdeaux to Paris, I ſhould only deſcribe one. —Common characters, ſuch as are to be ſeen every day, in every country, are hardly worth deſcribing; but, when a character is met with, whoſe intereſt and whoſe hiſtory is derived from the prejudices of the country through which one travels, from the barbarous pride of an order which no longer exiſts in France; the deſcription of ſuch a character will give ſomething of hiſtorical information reſpecting the manners of the times that are paſt. About twelve leagues on the ſouth ſide of Tours, a lady of about twenty-five years of age entered the carriage, with her attendant. She was tall, and well-formed, her features were regular, her eyes large, but vacant. Reaſon had long quitted its ſeat; and her ſoul, *having loſt its object*, had forgotten to animate her countenance, or ſparkle in her eyes. Its pulſes had almoſt ceaſed to beat. Scarcely had ſhe taken her ſeat, when her talkative attendant informed us —*Elle eſt folle*, She is out of her reaſon. On enquiring into her ſtory, ſhe told me, that *Mademoiſelle étoit de la plus haute nobleſſe*; that is, belonged to the higheſt rank of nobility; that ſhe dared not tell her name; but that her ſtory was, that in her youth ſhe had fallen in love with a neighbouring *bourgeois*, who was young, rich, and handſome, and equally in love with her; but that, as it was *impoſſible* for parents *de la plus haute nobleſſe* to conſent that their daughter ſhould marry a *bourgeois*, whatever qualifications he might have, the conſequence was, that the young lady grew deranged, had been ſeven years in the condition I then ſaw her, and no hopes were entertained of her recovery. Such are the melancholy effects I have witneſſed with my own eyes, of the diſtinctions that once ſubſiſted between *la plus haute nobleſſe*, and *la bourgeoiſie*.—Who is it that would wiſh to revive ſuch diſtinctions?

From Orleans to Paris, the road is paved, and, I am told, that to the north of Paris all the high roads are *pavés*. On this road, particularly as one approaches Paris, one meets with many magnificent houſes, demeſnes, and parks (the country-ſeats of the great nobles, who uſually reſided at Verſailles or Paris). The villa that once belonged to the celebrated Madame de Pompadour, miſtreſs to Louis XV. is very grand; but the moſt magnificent country-ſeat on the road belongs to Monſieur, formerly Marquis, D'Argenſon, ſon to a farmer-general, who built this place during his adminiſtration. This place may compare with the Duke of Bedford's ſeat at Woburn for grandeur and magnificence. The park, which is in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation, contains between three and four thouſand acres, ſurrounded with a ſtone-wall, eight feet high, and of the neateſt maſonry. The money expended on this wall alone would purchaſe a conſiderable eſtate. The manſion-houſe, and the village, which may be conſidered as an appurtenance to it, are, in every reſpect, ſuitable to the grandeur of this park. I was much ſurpriſed that a Marquis, a ſon of a Farmer-general and Miniſter of Finance, ſhould be permitted to retain this fine property, acquired probably out of the revenues of the nation. On enquiring the cauſe of it, I was informed, that at leaſt nine-tenths of the old nobility of France would have preſerved their property as well as Monſieur D'Argenſon, if they had not choſen to emigrate, and abandon their eſtates, in hopes of recovering them again, with the titles and privileges that the Revolution had aboliſhed. Moſt of them choſe to ſtake their fortunes on this chance, and they loſt them; as to thoſe who quitted the country in the reign of terror, they are not conſidered as emigrants, and very little of their property has been ſold. As to this Monſieur D'Argenſon, he conſtantly reſided at his country-ſeat, and all the harm he ſuffered during the revolution was, that, in the times of the *Sans Culottini*, ſome of his neighbours broke down part of his park-wall, and turned their cattle into it; but, when the levelling ſpirit had ſpent its rage, and government was a little better eſtabliſhed, he repaired his wall, and has enjoyed his fine demeſne very peaceably ever ſince.

It therefore appears to me, that all the compaſſion due to the French emigrants, as a body, is what misfortune may claim, even when the effect of imprudence. If, without any neceſſity, they choſe to ſtake their fortunes on a moſt hazardous ſpeculation, they muſt, in ſome degree, blame themſelves for the conſequences. Thoſe who have purchaſed the eſtates of emigrants uſually allow an annuity out of them

them for the ſupport of the original poſſeſſor. This cuſtom the general opinion of the neighbourhood, and the advice of the prieſts, makes almoſt univerſal. The country in the neighbourhood of Paris exhibits conſiderable variety; it is ſomewhat hilly, where, as France is in general a very flat country—: its villages alſo are, as might be expected, much neater than they are at a diſtance from Paris, and the country-ſeats more frequent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is commonly acknowledged, that foreigners find a difficulty in the uſe of the Engliſh words "ſhall" and "will," and that many amongſt our own countrymen (particularly the Scotch and Iriſh) often ſubſtitute improperly the one for the other. Yet I meet with no rule any where laid down on the ſubject; and I have frequently heard it aſſerted, that there is none; that the knowledge of the right uſe of the words cannot be attained by foreigners but by a familiar acquaintance with the language in its pureſt ſtyle; and that provincials can only by obſervation free themſelves from the habit of ſpeech naturally acquired where the ear is accuſtomed to the miſuſe of the words. Thus we pretend ourſelves to decide arbitrarily, this is right, and that is wrong, without any rule, as if we could diſcriminate by intuition; and we expect thoſe, with whoſe phraſeology we are offended, to adopt by obſervation that for which there is no ſtandard.

On referring to Dr. Johnſon, I find he gives no rule: he confeſſes the difficulty, and does, in my opinion, very little towards removing it.

In his Dictionary, under the word "Shall," he ſays:

"SHALL, v. defective [ꝑceal, Sax. is originally *I owe*, or *I ought*.

In Chaucer, "*the faithe I ſhall* to God," means the faith I owe to God; thence it became a ſign of the future tenſe. The French uſe *devoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the ſame manner, with a kind of future ſignification; and the Swedes have *ſkall*, and the Icelanders *ſkal*, in the ſame ſenſe. It has no tenſes but *ſhall*, future; and *ſhould*, imperfect.]

The explanation of *ſhall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not eaſy; and the difficulty is increaſed by the poets, who ſometimes give to *ſhall* an emphatical ſenſe of *will*; but I ſhall endeavour (*craſſâ Minervâ*) to ſhew the meaning of *ſhall* in the future tenſe.

1. *I ſhall love.* It will ſo happen that I muſt love; I am reſolved to love.
2. *Shall I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it happen that I muſt love?
3. *Thou ſhalt love?* I command thee to love. It is permitted thee to love: (in poetry or ſolemn diction) it will happen that thou muſt love.
4. *Shalt thou love?* Will it happen that thou muſt love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?
5. *He ſhall love.* It will happen that he muſt love; it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind, that *ſhall* remain a priſon where it is.

——————— Shall remain!
Hear you this Triton of the minnows? Mark you
His abſolute *ſhall!* *Shakeſpeare.*

See Romulus the Great:
This prince a prieſteſs of your blood *ſhall* bear,
And, like his ſire, in arms he ſhall appear.
Dryden's Æn.

That he *ſhall* receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the affirmation whereon all his deſpair is founded; and the one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion, is to convince him that Chriſt's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or if he perform the condition required of him, *ſhall* certainly belong to him.—*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

6. *Shall he love?* It is permitted him to love? In ſolemn language, will it happen that he muſt love?"

Thus far Dr. Johnſon.

Now I contend that, if there is a right and a wrong, there muſt be a rule. Perhaps it may be ſaid that I am fighting againſt the air, that the matter is obvious, and known to every one. I can only anſwer, if the rule is any where given, I ſhall be glad to have it pointed out to me; if not, I think it is wanting; and, till ſome one ſhall lay down a better, I ſhall venture to retain that which is here propoſed to your readers.

In the firſt place then, I obſerve, that in Engliſh we have no ſimple future, but expreſs it by an auxiliary with the principal verb.

Now the auxiliaries have alſo an appropriate ſignification themſelves as ſimple verbs—"Will" implying intention or volition, or rather further a determination or reſolution of the *actor*; "ſhall" implying a determination on the part of the

ſpeaker. Ex. "He ſays he *will* not, but he *ſhall*." Here the actor is compelled.

It may be ſoftened into a *permiſſion*, as "he ſhall if he will;"—"he ſhall have my *permiſſion*;" ſtill this implies intention of the ſpeaker relative to ſomething in his power, and it is not a mere future.

Now, as our language is ſo conſtructed, that, while we want only to expreſs a mere future, we are obliged to uſe one of theſe words, ſo that we cannot get rid of an implied determination either of the ſpeaker or of the actor, the contrivance ſeems to be to throw it off from the *ſpeaker*; and, with reſpect to the *actor*, a degree of ambiguity is left, which an interpretation, ariſing out of the general connection, and probable intention, of the ſentence, removes in a degree ſufficient for general uſe.

In ſpeaking in the firſt perſon, the *ſpeaker* is the nominative to the verb; the actor and ſpeaker are one and the ſame. In this caſe, "*will*" implies the determination of the ſpeaker, becauſe he is alſo the actor. In the ſecond and third perſon, the perſon or thing *ſpoken of* is the nominative caſe to the verb; the actor and ſpeaker are not the ſame; therefore the word "will" does not involve the intention of the ſpeaker.

This therefore I propoſe as the rule, viz. that, when we intend a mere future, the word "*ſhall*" is uſed in the firſt perſon, and "will" in the ſecond and third; and the cauſe of the rule I take to be, the ſpeaker's deſire to avoid expreſſing his own intention.

For theſe reaſons, when ſpeaking in the firſt perſon, we ſay "I *ſhall* forget," in which no actual will or determination of the ſpeaker is implied; for the actor and ſpeaker being the ſame perſon (ſince the meaning cannot be "I will compel myſelf") the compulſory ſignification of the word "ſhall" cannot be intended, and it is a mere future.

In the third perſon, we cannot ſay "he *ſhall* forget," on account of the compulſory ſignification of the word "ſhall;" and we ſay "he *will* forget."

In neither of theſe caſes do we find any ambiguity; for *to forget* is not a ſubject either of will or compulſion.

In verbs denoting any act the ſubject of will or compulſion, the ambiguity relative to the will of the *actor* is left, when the ſpeaker either cannot expreſs, or chooſes to avoid expreſſing, his own will; as "the ſun *will* not ſhine to day;"—"my ſervant *will* not be in town to-morrow." Theſe are mere futures; but by poſſibility might be conſtrued to expreſs a determination of the ſun or the ſervant, to which ambiguity we ſubmit, as to a defect in the language.

In the like caſes, but in the firſt perſon, we ſhould ſay, "I *ſhall* be diſtreſſed with this burning ſun;" in which it is out of the ſpeaker's power to expreſs his will; or, "I *ſhall* not be in town to day," when he chooſes to avoid expreſſing his will; and theſe alſo are mere futures.

We cannot exchange theſe words, and ſay, in the firſt caſe, "the ſun *ſhall* not ſhine," or "I *will* not be diſtreſſed;" for then, inſtead of a future, the words expreſs the will and determination of the ſpeaker in matters out of his controul: nor, in the ſecond caſe, can we ſay, "my ſervant *ſhall* not be in town," or "I *will* not be in town;" for then the words expreſs the will of the ſpeaker, where he means merely to ſpeak in the future tenſe, without declaring his own determination on the ſubject.

Should you think theſe remarks worth publiſhing, I ſhall take an opportunity of continuing the ſubject, with obſervations on caſes which, at firſt view, appear to be exceptions to the rule; particularly in queſtions in poetry, and in ſolemn and prophetic diction; but I refrain at preſent, both becauſe my letter is, I fear, already longer than I have a right to intrude on you, and alſo from the hope that the matter my have ſome light thrown on it by ſome of your philological correſpondents,

Your's, &c. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* TRADE *of the* GUM *of* SENEGAL.

AMONG the various performances that have appeared of late years, relating to Africa, there are few ſo inſtructive and ſo intereſting as that intitled Fragments on Africa.

Under this modeſt title the author, who had an employment in this part of the world in 1787, has collected a great number of documents concerning the people, the productions, and the trade, of an extenſive part of the weſtern coaſt.

In the inſtructions he has given upon the gum-trade, one of the moſt important branches of commerce, he appeared ſo intereſting, and ſo proper to be conſulted, as a guide and director to thoſe who are engaged in this buſineſs, that we have thought it our duty to inſert in this collection, ſuch an extract from that uſeful work, as ſhould be ſufficiently comprehenſive.

The

The gum of Senegal is a vegetable juice concreted, that oozes through the clefts in the bark of certain trees, either naturally, or by means of inciſion, and that afterwards grows hard.

This ſubſtance is of uſe in a number of manufactures; it is indiſpenſable in almoſt every branch of dying, and of cloth-painting; it is neceſſary for the fabrication of ſilk, ribbons, lawns, gauzes, cambrics, and hats; it is wanted in medicinal preparations, and in confectionary; it is employed by painters and gilders, and many other artificers; and beſide theſe beneficial uſes, has the valuable advantage of being a wholeſome and very nutritious food. This precious article of trade was in former times exported only from Arabia, and brought through Egypt to Marſeilles.

When the Europeans firſt began to frequent the coaſt of Arguin, Portendick, and Senegal, the Moors undoubtedly offered them gum for ſale; but the Arabic was then excluſively in vogue; and it was only towards the commencement of the ſeventeenth century, that Gum Senegal was made known to Europe by the Dutch.

The French, at laſt becoming maſters of the navigation of this river, and of the anchorage-grounds off Arguin and Portendick, were ſoon appriſed, that in the ſouthern parts of the great deſert of Zaarha, that lay near Senegal, there were in thoſe ſandy and uncultivated tracts, three conſiderable foreſts of gum-trees. They cauſed the places where theſe foreſts were ſituated, to be well viewed and examined; the foreſts themſelves were duely inſpected. It was found that their diſtance was ſufficiently in the proximity of the northern ſides of the river, and of the anchorage grounds off Arguin and Portendick, for the convenient tranſportation thither of the article that was wanted. Gum of courſe was procured, and experiments were made, that ſhewed it was able to rival the very beſt of the Arabic Speculations followed, and the French brought this new object of trade into great requeſt.

During the latter half of the laſt century, the merchants at Bourdeaux and Nantes made comparative trials of the gum Senegal with others; by which it appeared, that it was ſuperior to all the gums of the Eaſt, even to thoſe of Arabia; that it was more mucilaginous and gluing; that in ſome arts and trades, and in particular operations, no other gum could equal it; that it poſſeſſed, in ſhort, ſo many eſſential qualities, that no other could enter into competition.

Theſe experiments were made known to the public, and procured a ſuperior credit to the gum cultivated by the Moors of Zaarha, and ſold by them to the French factories of the Senegal. Thus this gum grew into favour; and for theſe thirty years has obtained a general preference.

It was nearly about this time, that a refinement in taſte and luxury diffuſed itſelf throughout all claſſes; manufactures of ſilk, gauzes, lawns, and painted linens, were multiplied every where. Gum entering into the fabrication of all theſe, the demand for it became very conſiderable, and it is now a commercial article of much importance.

Senegal is able to ſupply Europe, annually, with two millions of pounds weight of that commodity; the trade of which will employ a number of capitals, veſſels and ſeamen, for its purchaſe and tranſportation to France; and at the average price of 35 ſous the pound, it will produce a ſale of 3,500,000 livres, and a profit of nearly 3,000,000.

The tree that produces the gum, is a ſpecies of the Acacia, and bears among the Moors, and the Negroes in the neighbourhood of the Senegal, the name of Uerack when its gum is white, and of Nebuch when it is red.

Theſe two ſorts of Acacia gum-trees are the moſt widely ſpread, and have ſurprizingly thriven in the white and quick-ſands that form the ſoil of the countries lying upon the coaſt, which extend from Cape Blanco, in Barbary, to Cape Verd, and in thoſe that lie on the north of the Senegal, between Galam and the factory, called the Deſert.

Several other ſpecies of gum-trees alſo grow there; but the Uerack and the Nebuch are at once the moſt valuable, and in the greateſt plenty; of them chiefly conſiſt three large foreſts of gum-trees, that go under the names of Sahal, Alfarack, and Elhiebar, and are ſituated towards the ſouthern extremity of the Zaarha, or great Deſert of Barbary, at an almoſt equal diſtance from the Senegal and the ſea.

The gum-tree Uerack is alſo widely ſpread in the neighbourhood of Fort St. Louis on the Senegal, and on the ſouthern banks of that river, as far as Podhôr; it is found in the iſles of Sorr and Thiong, and in the Wood Iſland. Theſe trees do not grow together, but are ſcattered here and there.

The gum tree of Senegal is generally

not

not above eighteen or twenty feet in height, and hardly more than three feet round; ſuch are, according to the report of the Moors that ſell us the gum, the trees of the three foreſts of Sahel, Abſatack, and Elhiebar. Gum-trees of twenty-five, and twenty-eight, feet high, are found in the iſles of Thiong and Sorr; but the ſoil here is covered with a layer of vegetable earth—ſuch trees however are very ſcarce.

The gum-tree is uſually crooked, of a diſagreeable appearance, and of an irregular and unſeemly make; almoſt all the trees are, in the language of foreſters, ſtunted and grubby; and the young plants in their firſt growth, look more like buſhes than infant trees.

This doubtleſs is occaſioned by the aridity and other bad qualities of the ſandy ſoil that produces them; but chiefly by the baleful ſharpneſs of the eaſtern winds that blow conſtantly during the whole winter, and prevent their thriving, and coming to their full perfection.

The leaves of this tree grow alternately, and are doubled-winged; they are very ſmall, and of a dry and dirty green; the branches are thorny at the root of the leaves; the bloſſoms white and ſhort; the wood is ſolid hard and dry, and the bark ſmooth, and of a darkiſh grey.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further details and particulars concerning the gum-trees of Senegal, will find them in the writings of Mr. Adanſon, member of the academy of ſciences, who travelled and dwelt in the Senegal, more than fifty years ago, as a naturaliſt and a man of learning.

He gives a deſcription of all the ſpecies of gum-trees that grow in the countries comprized between the tenth and fourteenth degree of north latitude, and from the ſhores of the Atlantic, to the eighth degree of longitude from the iſle of Ferro.

The Mooriſh tribes we have formed connexions with, in the Senegal, and who frequent the weſtern ſides of that river, and ſell us their gum, are three in number, known by the names of Trarſhaz, Brachnaz, and Ouled-Elhaghi, or Darmanko.

Theſe three tribes ſeem to have enjoyed, for ſeveral ages, the dominion and commerce of the countries ſouth of the Zaarha, and lying north of the courſe of the Senegal, from the mouth of that river, to the longitude of Galam.

Theſe three tribes have fixed ſettlements in ſome of the habitable parts of the vaſt deſert of Zaarha. Theſe ſettlements are nearly 200 leagues diſtant from the Senegal, in the moſt interior part of the deſert.

The deſert of Zaarha may be compared to that of Thebais, with this difference however, that the ſettlements in the great deſert of Barbary are leſs conſiderable, as well as leſs agreeable, than thoſe of Thebais; they lie at very great diſtances from each other; vegetation is forwarded in the lands around them, by ſeveral ſprings of freſh water. Palm and date and other trees of the like ſort grow there, and produce fruits and nutritious ſubſtances; but above all afford ſhade, no leſs deſirable in ſome reſpects, than the fruits themſelves.

The foreſt of Sahal is in the ſole poſſeſion of the Trarſhaz, It conſiſts entirely of white gum-trees, or that produce the white gum; which is the moſt precious of any, on account of its whiteneſs and purity. Sahal is ſituated twenty leagues to the eaſt of Portendick, and twenty-five to the north-eaſt of that bank of the river, which is frequented by the Trarſhaz. In 1787, this foreſt was of principal importance, as it gave occaſion to the moſt active connections between them and the French on the Senegal, and alſo with the Engliſh, who ſince the peace of 1783 had continued to carry on their trade in the offings of the neighbouring ſhore.

According to traditions in credit among the Moors inhabiting the countries ſouth of the Zaarha, and preſerved for generations by the Marabouts, who are their prieſts, the tribe of the Brachnaz and that of Ouled-el-Haghi compoſed formerly but a ſingle one. It is now upwards of four centuries ſince a colony of the Ouleds, that poſſeſs a very conſiderable ſettlement under the tropic of Cancer, between the 10th and 15th degree of longitude eaſt of the iſle of Ferro, left its native habitations, under a chief named Amar Abdallah, and ſettled in a country that was habitable, 100 leagues to the north of the Foreſts of Alfatack and El-hiebar. Theſe Ouleds bore alſo the name of Brachnaz. They appropriated to themſelves from that time, the poſſeſſion of the territory comprized between that of the Trarſhaz, and the Ludamar, together with the management of the foreſts of Al-fatack and El-hiebar, and the working of the ſeveral ſalt-mines, in thoſe ſandy deſerts.

The foreſt of El-hiebar, belonging to theſe Moors, lies more to the north than the two other foreſts of gum-trees. It is thirty-two leagues from the Eſcale, or trading place, called the Cok, and

and the Fort of Podhor, forty leagues from the Eſcale of the Deſert, thirty leagues from Portendick, ſixty leagues from Arguin, and twenty-five leagues from the river St. Jean, which runs into the ſea near Cape Mirick, and of which the Engliſh retained the property by the treaty of peace of 1783.

We ſhall now proceed to relate in what manner, and at what time, the Moors gather the gum of thoſe three foreſts, and ſet out to pitch their camps on the right banks of the Senegal, for the conveniency of ſale.

In the weſtern parts of Africa, between the 10th degree of north latitude, and the tropic of Cancer, and between the firſt and twenty-fifth degree of eaſt longitude from the iſle of Ferro, the rainy ſeaſon (it is known) does not begin till towards the commencement of July. This is almoſt an invariable rule; and it ſeldom happens that in thoſe countries which are watered by the Senegal, that ſeaſon ſets in before the firſt of July, or laſts any longer than the beginning of November.

When the lands have been plentifully watered by the continual rains of this ſeaſon, when the waters begin to flow off, and the ſands to get dry, which is towards the middle of November; then it is that from the body and the principal branches of the gum-tree, a gummy juice begins to ooze, which is at firſt of ſmall conſiſtence and trickles along the tree; but in about a fortnight this juice thickens, and ſticks to the clefts through which it flows, ſometimes twiſted into a vermicular form, but more uſually concreted into drops, globular or oblong, white when flowing from the white gum-tree, and of an orange-yellow, ſomewhat reddiſh, when they proceed from the red gum-tree.

Theſe drops, when gathered, are ſhining and tranſparent; and when they have been kept a few moments in the mouth, are as clear, bright, and limpid, as the fineſt of rock-cryſtal.

Theſe gummy juices iſſue naturally from the gum-tree; no inciſion is made, nor art uſed to give them vent.

This, indeed, would be ſuperfluous, as the variations of the atmoſphere, during the ſeaſon immediately following that of the rains, multiply exceedingly the clefts in the gum-trees; which operating like inciſions, procure a natural and eaſy paſſage for the gum to flow.

About the 10th of November, the eaſtern, or rather the north-eaſtern winds begin to ſet in; they are of an arid and deſtructive nature, parching during two-thirds of the day, and cold in the night and morning.

The effect of their blaſts upon the thin and ſmooth bark of the gum-tree, may be readily conceived; the vaſt increaſe of the fiſſures, and the profuſe tranſpiration from every part of the tree.

The drops are commonly of the ſize of the ſmall egg of a partridge; ſome are ſmaller, but ſome alſo are larger: ſeveral are five or ſix inches and a half in length, and about four inches in breadth; but this happens rarely.

In the beginning of December, the Moors belonging to the three tribes quit their ſettlements in the vaſt ſolitudes of the Zaarha, the dwelling-places of their families, where their flocks and cattle, their camels, and all their ſtores and riches are collected, and where they reſide during the dreary ſeaſons. Leaving theſe which may be conſidered as their national ſeats, each of thoſe tribes ſets forward on its march, towards that foreſt of gum-trees, which belongs to it.

There remain in the ſettlements only the old and decrepid of both ſexes, infant children, and young girls, beſide thoſe that are left to take care of the flocks and cattle, horſes and camels, and for other indiſpenſable purpoſes, together with the black ſlaves.

The whole of the remainder is formed into an army, moſt ſtrangely, as well as ſavagely, compoſed. It is a confuſed aſſemblage of men, women, youths, and girls, there are even children at the breaſt, with a great number of camels, oxen and goats.

Their chiefs, and their principal and rich individuals, are mounted on horſes and camels; others ride upon oxen, and others walk a-foot.

After twelve or fifteen days march, each tribe arrives at the foreſt belonging to it, on the borders of which it fixes on a place for encampment.

Six weeks are ſpent in gathering the gum; after collecting it into heaps, and all has been duly got together, they prepare to break up their camps, and to proceed to the banks of the Senegal.

The gum being packed up, is loaded upon camels or oxen: the uſual load for a camel, is four or five hundred weight; for an ox, commonly one hundred and fifty. The gum is incloſed in large and ſtrong ſacks of leather, made of the tanned ſkins of oxen.

The whole of the gum that has been gathered and packed up, is not however directly

directly ſent off to the places of ſale. Only the heads of the tribes repair thither, attended by a certain number of the principal people among the Moors, who almoſt always either are, or pretend to be, related to their kings, or to their favourite wives. This company is attended by a body of armed men.

The king and principal people of the Trarſhaz treat for their whole nation; the king and principals of the Brachnaz and Darmankos, treat in like manner for thoſe two united tribes.

While the chiefs of theſe tribes are thus in parley, to ſettle the price of the gum to be ſold; the Moors break up their encampments, and proceed on their journey with their loads of gum. They halt at two days march from the river; where they wait for the concluſion of the arrangements making between their chiefs, and the agents of the Senegal factory, and the French traders.

Theſe preliminaries are accompanied with much wrangling, trouble, and loſs of time. There are no wiles, no falſhoods, no deceptions, left unpractiſed by the Moors, in order to obtain a larger price than that of the foregoing year. The king and chiefs invent thouſands of lies, and employ every artifice to procure preſents; and to increaſe the rate of cuſtoms, cunning and threats are uſed in turns. The moſt ridiculous pretences and exaggerations are annually repeated by theſe ſubtle and artful ſavages, who are completely expert in ſtarting difficulties, and throwing obſtacles in the way of theſe tranſactions.

The French agents and merchants concerned in the gum trade, and who repair to Podhor, and other places to purchaſe it, well know what inconveniences, embarraſſments, and perplexities, muſt be encountered in the barbarian fairs.

The Moors, in the exerciſe of their over reaching ſchemes, are phlegmatic to a degree that is inſupportable to Europeans, whoſe vivacity is totally diſconcerted by their unembarraſſed coolneſs. While theſe are warm and impatient to conclude a bargain, thoſe deſignedly elude it, with the view of adding to their profits, and gaining further preſents.

Patience and precaution are of courſe neceſſarily exerted on our ſide; we alſo become difficult and ſtubborn. At length, after much bickering, both parties come to an agreement.

When the buſineſs has been ſettled on both ſides, the Mooriſh chiefs return to their encampment, and inform their countrymen that the ſale is about to commence.

Theſe, in conſequence, proceed on their march, and in a few days pitch their camps on the banks of the river.

It is on that ground which the French have denominated the Deſert, and which is in reality one of the moſt barren and deſolate ſpots of the earth, where the gum fair is principally held. It is ſituated on the borders of the river, at an equal diſtance from the iſle of St. Louis, and the Fort of Podhor. Thither the Trarſhaz carry all the gum of the foreſt of Sahal.

There the eye diſcovers, as far as it can reach, an interminable plain of white and quick-ſands. Not a ſingle plant, not a ſingle ſhrub, offers itſelf to view; no object diverſifies—nothing breaks the ſad uniformity, the chilling aſpect of this immenſe ſolitude. It has not a drop of drinkable water, Sloops filled with caſks muſt be ſent to fetch ſome at ſeveral leagues diſtance, higher up in the land; that of the river near this place of wretchedneſs is mixed with ſea-water, the tide flowing up the Senegal as far as the Iſle of Gick, ſituated two leagues above this place; and the ſand of the deſert being ſo fine, that no well can be dug, the water of which is not ſandy.

The arrival of the Moors is announced by the confuſed noiſe that accompanies their march. In a few hours, this vaſt plain, where nothing was to be ſeen of life or vegetation, is covered with an immenſe multitude of men, women, horſes, camels, oxen, and goats.

All theſe animals are covered with branches of gum-trees, with their leaves on, in order to protect them from the burning rays of the ſun, together with the gum they carry.

A number of them are loaded with the tents and baggage, others with women and children. The chiefs are mounted upon fine horſes, and their wives are carried in a ſort of baſkets, covered with awnings, on the backs of the beſt camels, well capariſoned. A body of Moors, armed with muſkets and ſagays, lances from eight to ten feet in length, attends theſe flying camps, as a guard, and for the preſervation of order amid theſe multitudes of Barbarians, which, however, they cannot effect.

It is not eaſy to form an adequate idea of the diſorderly and tumultuous behaviour of theſe hordes of unruly ſavages.

As ſoon as they have fixed their encamp-

ment,

ment, and have made the neceſſary arrangements, a gun is fired, as a ſignal that the gum-fair may begin.

All that is diſguſting, tedious, and mortifying, is experienced in the courſe of this buſineſs. The factors and traders are continually ſurrounded by crowds of theſe rough and perfidious Moors. Their abuſive and inſulting behaviour, their menaces, and lifted daggers, muſt be patiently ſuffered, as well as the inceſſant importunities of their chiefs, the inſatiable avarice of their wives, and the endleſs demands from every quarter.

The owners of the trading-veſſels in the river, which ſeldom exceed one hundred tons, are no longer maſters of them: they are filled with Moors, crowds of whom occupy the fore-decks of all the craft employed in the trade. The quarter decks are fortified with bulk-heads and ſwivel-guns, and part of the crew is always under arms.

During the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, the quantity of gum annually brought to the factories of the Deſert and of Cok, amounted to more than eight hundred thouſand pounds weight. The Trarſhar Moors carried alſo every year to Portendick about four hundred thouſand for ſale to the Engliſh.

The three foreſts of Sahal, Alfatack, and Elhiebar, furniſh, therefore, a ſtated quantity of twelve hundred thouſand weight of gum yearly; and, if no part of it were diſpoſed of elſewhere, this branch of commerce alone would render our ſettlements on the Senegal of great importance.

In the beginning of 1784, Mr. Derepentigny cauſed a foreſt of white gum-trees, ſituated ſome leagues to the north of the Senegal and the Lake of Goumel, to be examined. This foreſt lies nearly between the fifth and ſeventh degree of eaſt longitude from the Iſle of Ferro. It ſtands, like the other three, in the midſt of the white and quick ſands of the Zaarha.

This foreſt conſiſts chiefly of that ſpecies of white gum, which the Moors call *dad*, and which belongs to one of the five ſorts of Acacia gum-trees mentioned by by Mr. Adanſon.

This foreſt was known to the old India Company, which, with the view of gathering its gum, had formed a ſettlement in the Iſle of Bilbas, oppoſite a Negro village, called Guercuf; but it could not ſucceed.

The country where this foreſt lies is the property of the two tribes of Brachnez and Dormanko. The Company was obliged to make a treaty with them, in order to have the gum of this foreſt; and another with the Negroes, called Foulhas, and by us the Pouls, for the procuring of a free trade for proviſions.

Theſe treaties being concluded, a ſettlement was begun, and a kind of fort was conſtructed for the factory, to which the Moors brought their gum. But on their departure from the banks of the river, to return to their habitations, the Foulhas roſe upon the Company's agents, thinking them too partial to the Moors, and that the factory of Guarouf would be prejudicial to them. Without any regard to the treaty entered into by their Siratick, or King, with the Company, the Foulhas attacked the factory, and took it, maſſacring ſeveral of the people there, and the maſter of a veſſel juſt arrived with materials for building.

The meaſure uſed in the ſale and the purchaſe of gum, is a large wooden veſſel, fixed on the deck of the trading-craft, and holding two thouſand pounds weight. The Moors call it a *kantar*, and we have adopted that name, which was given to it by the Sarracen Moors, while they were maſters of Spain, and which the Spaniards and the Portugueſe have naturaliſed in the countries ſouth of the Zaarha.

Every trading veſſel has its kantar fixed on the deck. At the bottom of the kantar is a ſquare opening, eighteen inches long, and a foot in breadth: to this opening is faſtened a conduit, made of thick ſail-cloth, and communicating with the hold. While the gum is meaſuring, the opening at the bottom of the kantar is ſhut by a ſliding-board; as ſoon as the kantar is filled, the board is drawn away, and the gum falls through the conduit into the hold, where people are waiting to ſtow it.

It will be readily perceived, that additions may have been gradually made to the ſize of the kantar, without being diſcovered or gueſſed by the Moors, who, though cunning and artful, are too ignorant to ſuſpect the conſequence of ſome few inches more in the depth or diameter of this meaſure. They have been of courſe over-reached by our traders, who know perfectly well how to make the moſt of the leſs or larger dimenſions of the veſſels uſed for ſale or purchaſe.

Thoſe who bought their gum from the Moors of the Zaarha have ſucceſſively made uſe of theſe frauds, in order to procure, at the ſame price, a greater quantity of merchandize. Thus the kantar is become, by degrees, ſo advantageous a meaſure to the European traders, that it holds at

at preſent almoſt four times its former quantity: from little more than five hundred pounds, which were its contents in the India Company's time, ſixty years ago, they have now riſen to no leſs than two thouſand.

The gum is paid for to the Moors with pieces of cotton blue cloth, dyed in indigo, and manufactured in India. In the trade carried on in the weſtern parts of Africa, they are known by the name of Guinea-pieces. They are ſeven or eight ells long, and half an ell broad. They are the chief article in all bargains, and the Moors admit of no other in the gum-trade.

They have tried in France to counterfeit them, but in vain. The Moors were not to be deceived: they diſcovered merely by the touch, whether they had been manufactured in France or India. Nor was it even to their feel or colour to which they wholly truſted: they aſcertained them chiefly by the ſmell. Thoſe Indian fabrications, and the indigo with which they are dyed, have certainly a peculiar ſcent, which the French manufacturers have not yet been able to imitate.

The real Guinea-pieces from India continue invariably in the higheſt requeſt. Nothing can rival, much leſs put an end to, the preference given to them.

From 1780 to 1787, the Moors have conſtantly ſold a kantar of gum, of two thouſand pounds weight, for fifteen pieces of this Guinea-cloth. No more was ever paid by the Gum Company, eſtabliſhed in Senegal in 1784, which purchaſed at this price yearly four hundred kantars, valued at eight hundred thouſand weight.

In 1784, when Meſſrs. Derepentigny and Durand projected an augmentation of the gum-trade, the Moors, Brachnaz and Dormankos Moors made an offer to deliver two hundred kantars at Guarouf, in the iſle of Bilbas, and as many at Galam, making altogether eight hundred thouſand weight, for only ten Guinea-pieces the kantar.

Let us now review what may be the total produce of the gum-trade, and the benefit reſulting from it to our commerce.

It appears, that the three foreſts of Sahal, Alfatack, and Elhiebar, yielded twelve hundred thouſand weight of gum, which ſold at the rate of fifteen pieces of Guinea cloth for the kantar; and that the Moors have offered to ſell eight hundred thouſand weight additional from the foreſts of Guerouf and Galam, for only ten pieces the kantar; but ſuppoſing, that, on account of the tranſporting of the gum from theſe two foreſts, and of the preſents to the Brachnaz and Dormonkos, to induce them to bring it to the Fort of Podhor, this gum ſhould alſo coſt fifteen Guinea-pieces the kantar, the two millions weight of gum, produced by the five foreſts, would then be ſold for fifteen thouſand Guinea-pieces.

The value of theſe pieces has greatly varied. During the war for the independence of North America, they coſt fifty livres the piece; they had varied antecedently from nineteen to twenty livres French money: in 1787, their mean value was twenty five livres; and we have reaſon to believe, that ſuch at preſent is their mean price. We may conſequently fix the mean price of the kantar now purchaſed in the River Senegal, at 375 livres. This brings the pound of gum to three ſous, ten deniers nearly; but we may reckon that it never will exceed four ſous.

During the latter twenty years of the laſt century, the gum of Senegal ſold in Europe at from thirty and forty ſous to three livres the pound: this warrants us to believe, that its mean price might be two livres, four ſous. It were to be wiſhed, that merchants could be prevailed upon to ſell it for thirty-five ſous the pound. This being a moderate price would encourage all the manufactures requiring gum: ſeveral tradeſmen, hatters for inſtance, who have endeavoured to ſubſtitute other gums in the ſtead of Senegal, cheaper indeed, but leſs gummy, would naturally return to that of Senegal, were it to become more common, and ſold at a reaſonable price. At thirty-five ſous the pound, the two millions that might be furniſhed from the Senegal, would form a branch of commerce, which would produce three millions five hundred thouſand livres, and the profits of which would be very conſiderable, ſeeing the ſmall price required in Africa for its materials. Were it even to riſe ſome deniers ſtill, after deducting the expences attending the trade up the river, and the procuring of the commodity, the charges of veſſels lying at Fort St. Louis, and the coſts of their fitting out and freight, with all other expenditures; even then an immenſe benefit would ariſe from the proſecution of this commerce.

While our agents at the Senegal are on good terms with the Moors of the Zaarha, and with the heads of the Black tribes dwelling on the ſouth of that river, while they act with a well-concerted policy, our factories will be ſupplied with plenty of gum, and that trade will be carried on with the

greateſt facility. It is certainly ſo advantageous, that it fully claims the attention of government.

Immenſe is the quantity of gum produced in the countries in the proximity of the Iſle of St. Louis, on the Senegal, and of the banks of that river. The five large foreſts of Sahal, Alfatack, Elhiebar, Guarouf, and Galam, have already been mentioned; but, beſide thoſe foreſts, prodigious numbers of gum-trees are found on the banks of this river, and in its iſlands, ſcattered every where, and of which it were eaſy to induce the Negroes to gather the gum: one or two hundred thouſand weight might be collected in this maner.

In order to forward the gum trade, and to preſerve a good intelligence with the Moors who ſell it, and induce them to bring the whole of it to our factories on the Senegal, government uſed to make annual preſents, not only to the Mooriſh kings, but alſo to the chiefs and principal perſons, and to the king's interpreters and wives. As theſe preſents were yearly repeated, they obtained the name of cuſtoms. They were firſt brought into uſe by the old India Company, for the purpoſes above ſpecified.

When the Engliſh came to the poſſeſſion of the Senegal, in conſequence of the events of the Seven Years' War, they followed the precedents eſtabliſhed in the making of alliances with the princes of the country, as well as with the Mooriſh chiefs. As in the government of their various ſettlements, every thing is judiciouſly concerted, and conducted with order and method; in each of their factories on the Senegal, and on the Gambia, a manuſcript regiſter was kept, containing a circumſtantial detail of the motives for paying, as well as a liſt of the cuſtoms annually paid to the chiefs of theſe African tribes, of the times appointed for their delivery, of obſervations relating to the reſpective importance of theſe chiefs and nations, of inſtructions to be followed in the diſtribution of theſe cuſtoms, and of political conſiderations on the trade of this part of Africa.

This regiſter was ſent by the Engliſh miniſtry to the Governor of Senegal, with orders to act conformably to it. Another regiſter of the ſame kind was alſo ſent to the Governor of Fort James, in the river Gambia. The latter, though having a ſeparate government, was, however to concert meaſures in conformity with thoſe adopted at Senegal, both places being under one governing direction, called the general government of Sene-gambia.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The HOSIERY MANUFACTURE *of* LYONS; *the* STATE *of it in* 1789; *its* LOSSES *in conſequence of the* SACKING *of that* CITY *in the ſecond* YEAR *of the* REPUBLIC; *its actual* STATE.—(*From the ſame.*)

WHEN M. Deverninac was appointed Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, his firſt care was to draw up a ſtatement of the commerce, fabrications, and handicraft buſineſs of Lyons, compared with what they were before the diſaſters that befell that city, formerly ſo flouriſhing.

In the enumeration of the articles that formed this ſtatement, the Hoſiery Manufacture was forgotten. But, before taking charge of the employment which he now fills, M. Verninac tranſmitted to the Miniſter of the Interior, an account of that manufacture, which has been publiſhed in the Statiſtical Collection of M. De Callois.

The hoſiery-manufactory of Lyons may be reputed to hold the ſecond rank in the liſt of its fabrications, whether we conſider the number of hands it employs, or the ſums of money which it brings into France. This manufacture boaſts the excluſive employment of materials entirely of national growth. The ſilks it uſes, the frames and utenſils it works with, and which are perfectly adapted to their purpoſes, the individuals to whom it gives occupation, all belong to France, and to French induſtry.

There were at Lyons, in 1789, 2500 looms actually at work: they employed 800 maſters, and 4200 journeymen of all denominations, ſuch as ſmiths, needle-makers, dyers, binders, embroiderers, and others. Every loom yielded, upon an average, yearly 300 pairs of ſtockings, at ſeven livres mean price the pair, amounting altogether to about 6,000,000 of livres. The half of this fabrication was exported.

The conflagrations during the ſiege deſtroyed four hundred of theſe looms. They have ſince been re-placed: and it is computed, that there are now as many as in 1789; but there are only 1800 in actual employment: workmen are wanting; and beſides, the foreign conſumption is diminiſhed by one-half; and the uſe of boots, now generally worn, has leſſened the home-trade. Induſtry, however, has opened a new channel: open-work tiſſues are now wrought in imitation of lace, and which, either plain or embroidered,

are made into veils, ſhawls, and dreſſes, of which a conſiderable quantity is exported.

The hoſiery manufacture requires, like all others, regulations of police to eſtabliſh the reſpective duties of the various individuals it employs, and to procure to the maſter-tradeſmen ſufficient ſecurity for the ſafety and proper emoloyment of the materials uſed in the buſineſs.

Confident of its ſuperiority to foreign fabrications in this line, that of Lyons ſolicits no other protection from government than to ſtipulate, in its treaties with foreign powers, for its admiſſion abroad upon a fair equality of the duties of entry.

This manufacture, as well as every other of the ſilken branch, claims from government, the protection, care, and encouragement of mulberry-trees, and that it would attend to the neceſſity of re-placing the great number of thoſe precious trees that were torn up during the ſtorms of the revolution.

The French hoſiery manufacture did not begin to flouriſh till the miniſtry of Colbert, to whom our national induſtry is ſo highly indebted. Under his auſpices, the mechaniſm of arts arrived to great perfe tion. Time and labour were economized, and French productions acquired a noted ſuperiority over others.

An edict took place in the reign of Louis XV. which, by permitting the exportation of looms, was greatly prejudicial to this manufactory. It was repealed, indeed, on the conſequences being heavily felt; but Spain, Portugal, Ruſſia, Germany, and Pruſſia, had already made conſiderable importations: they had procured ſeven or 800 looms from Lyons alone. Not ſatisfied with theſe, they enticed away our ſmiths, our dyers, and other workmen, which proved a ſtill heavier loſs. It was only by means of the great improvements in the mechanical proceſs of this manufacture, that it was able at laſt to repair the damage done to it by the edict of Louis XV.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MAY I be permitted to aſk, through the channel of your Miſcellany, if there be any method of purifying caſks which are grown muſty, except charring; eſpecially as that frequently does not anſwer the purpoſe. I am, Sir,

A CONSTANT READER.

Oct. 27, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the DIFFERENCES *which exiſt between the* CROCODILES *of the* OLD *and of the* NEW CONTINENT.

A very accurate determination of the large ſpecies of animals is of more importance than is generally imagined, even for different branches of particular natural hiſtory. It is for the want of this ſort of determinations that travellers have placed in America many animals of the ancient continent which never exiſted there, ſuch as the lion, the tiger, the panther, and ſome others. They miſtook for them different, although nearly allied, animals. The ſame error has taken place with reſpect to crocodiles, even on the part of ſome naturaliſts. This error Citizen Cuvier impugns. He has ſhewn that the generality of authors have not underſtood the difference which exiſts between the crocodiles of the Old and the New World, or have ill diſcerned and worſe explained it. He has proved, by a methodical deſcription, that theſe animals form two ſpecies, whereof the following are the diſtinctive characters:

1. The crocodile has an oblong ſnout, the upper mandible of which is fluted on each ſide, to leave room for the fourth lower tooth; its hind feet are entirely palmated.

2. The caiman has an obtuſe ſnout, its upper mandible receives the fourth lower tooth, in a particular cavity which conceals it, its hind feet are half-palmated.

The firſt of theſe ſpecies is of the Old World, the ſecond of the New. The name of the laſt is, nevertheleſs, an aboriginal of the Indies, where it deſignates the common crocodile; and from whence it muſt have been tranſported to America, by the Spaniards, or by the Hollanders. The author has not comprehended in his reſearches the long-beaked crocodile, or gavial, which forms, with the conſent of all, a particular ſpecies.

On two new ſpecies of oviparous quadrupeds.—

Theſe two ſpecies, deſcribed by Citizen Lacepede, are not only intereſting by their novelty; they likewiſe preſent a number of digits or claws, which had not been hitherto obſerved in the claſs of reptiles. The firſt, that which Citizen Lacepede names monodactyle, has, in reality, but one digit to each of its feet. Theſe feet are ſo ſhort, and the body and the tail are ſo long, that the animal very much reſembles an adder. Its total length is 0.488. It is covered with ſcales, diſpoſed in tranſverſal bands. The other ſpecies, named tetradactyle, has feet as ſhort, and the body as long, as the fore-

going

going one; but each foot is marked on each ſide with four digits, and the body is furrithed with a longitudinal furrow. The length of the individual is 0.291. Theſe two ſpecies will form, in future, two new ſub-genera, in the genus of lizards of Citizen Lacepede.—The fifth decade of the continuation of the deſcription of plants in the garden of Cels, by Citizen Ventenat, has lately appeared. It yields in nothing to the preceding numbers, in the beauty of the ſpecies deſcribed in it, and in the finiſhing of the cuts which repreſent them.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT *of all the* MANUSCRIPTS *in the* LIBRARY *of the late* KING *of* FRANCE, *now called the* NATIONAL LIBRARY (BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE), *which relate to* ENGLISH AFFAIRS *or* HISTORY. *Continued from p.* 205.

THE aſſiduity of the gentlemen, to whom, we have already noticed, this important work was entruſted in the year 1789, enabled the Academy to publiſh a ſecond volume, which contains ſimilar extracts and accounts of twenty-three valuable manuſcripts.

The firſt ſubject that preſents itſelf, in which England is concerned, is a relation of the famous conferences at Calais, in the year 1521, between the ambaſſadors of the Pope, the Emperor Charles the Fifth, Francis the Firſt, King of France, and Henry the Eighth, King of England.—Mr. Gailliard, the editor, examines, at the ſame time, four manuſcripts, all relating to this ſubject; and which, as they were written by the partiſans of the different monarchs, throw light upon each other, and, by contraſt, tend materially to elucidate the truth. The authors give us to underſtand, that their relations were taken from the mouths of the ambaſſadors themſelves, and the whole details are expreſſed in the firſt perſon.

The plenipotentiaries engaged in this important conference were; on the part of the Emperor, his Prime Miniſter and Chancellor Gattinara, a native of Arragon; on the part of Francis, his Chancellor Duprat, the Marſhal de Chabannes, and Gedoyn, Secretary of Finance; and Cardinal Wolſey on the part of Henry. The Pope, as a mere matter of form, ſent his nephew, the Biſhop of Aſcoli; but he was under the entire controul of Wolſey, who was then Pope's legate.

This conference happened the ſame year that the war broke out between Charles and Francis; from which ſprung that fatal rivalſhip which was afterwards attended with ſo many evil conſequences. The circumſtances attending which gave riſe to it are neatly ſtated by M. Gailliard, but are too well known to require repetition.

Wolſey, it is known, pretended to aſſume the ſituation of umpire and mediator; a character which flattered the vanity of Henry, and ſuited the immediate intereſt of the intriguing plenipotentiary, who was ſtudying to raiſe himſelf to the papal chair. The jealous anxiety of the miniſters of the rival monarchs broke out frequently during the diſcuſſions, and ſometimes in terms of badinage and ridicule, which would not perfectly comport with the grave and dignified ſolemnity of a modern congreſs. Gattinara poſitively charged Francis with having aſſiſted Robert de la Marck, Duke de Bouillon, in his attack upon the Emperor, contrary to the ſtipulations of the treaty of Noyon. This the French plenipotentiary, Duprat, as poſitively denied; adding, that he would forfeit his head if any ſuch charge could be proved: upon which Gattinara exclaimed, "Then I demand the head of the Chancellor of France, for I hold in my hand the letters which completely eſtabliſh the fact." "You ſhall never have my head (replied Duprat); for I alſo have the letters here, and they prove nothing like what you aſſert." The laconic reply of Gattinara will not well endure tranſlation. He ſaid, "Já qu'il advîn, que *votre teſte* me fuſt adjugée, je ne la voudrois, mais pluſtot *la teſte d'un porc* qui ſeroit meilleure pour manger."

So determined did the plenipotentiaries ſeem to leave no ſtone unturned to excite mutual recrimination, that they even deſcended to accuſe their maſters of *ſlander and defamation* of each other, in breach of the treaty of Noyon, which ſtipulated that neither of the contracting parties ſhould wound the honour, or injure the reputation, of the other.

Wolſey ſeems to have ſupported the character of mediator with moſt jealous caution; he continually interfered to ſoften the aſperities of the rival envoys, propoſed new terms of accommodation, and at laſt reſolved to viſit the Emperor himſelf, who was then at Bruges, to enforce perſonally his recommendation for pacific meaſures, and prevail on him to give further powers to his miniſters to facilitate ſo deſirable an end. This viſit was juſtly ſuſpected by the French plenipotentiaries

to

to be a mere cover for deſigns, which Wolſey's ſubſequent conduct too ſtrongly confirmed. Charles dazzled the ambitious prelate with the hopes of the Papal chair, the demiſe of its poſſeſſor being daily expected; and Wolſey eſtimated the Emperor's interference too highly to deſpiſe the intimations he had given.

On Wolſey's return, the French found that he had become the ready apologiſt of Charles, whoſe repeated aggreſſions and attacks Wolſey attempted to explain with inconſiſtent levity.

Wolſey, at laſt, finding all proſpect of amicable compromiſe at an end, propoſed a truce for ſeven, eight, or ten years, which the French could not but refuſe, as Charles would thus have been left in undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the kingdoms of Navarre and Naples, and time would have fortified his claim into a right.

Wolſey, however, before he left Calais, made another attempt, by propoſing terms of peace to the royal competitors themſelves, without the intervention of their miniſters. Theſe terms Francis alſo rejected, and the immediate commencement of a war was the conſequence, in which the Engliſh joined the Imperialiſts, owing to Francis's refuſal to accede to what Wolſey had propoſed; and here the manuſcript cloſes its very curious detail.

The next tract which engages our attention is, *An Account of the Negotiation of of M. de Lomenie, Secretary of State to Henry the Fourth, King of France*, who was ſent by that King into England, *to ſolicit Succours both of Men and Money from Elizabeth for carrying on the War.*—The negotiation proved ineffectual, Elizabeth refuſing to embroil herſelf further in the war, which ſhe alleged was not conducted with ſufficient attention to her intereſts. The correſpondence, however, given at length in this manuſcript, developes the ſecret deſigns of that politic queen, who was anxious to get Calais into her hands as a counterpoiſe to the alarming extent of coaſt which the Spaniards then poſſeſſed, but which Henry valued too juſtly to part with. M. Gailliard, who is alſo editor of this paper, introduces it by an Account of the ſtate of the War in France, and does ample juſtice to the Engliſh troops, whom Elizabeth at different periods ſent to the aſſiſtance of Henry. The Queen (he ſays) was always fond of ſcolding her allies; and accordingly when Henry demanded further reinforcements, charged him with having made bad uſe of thoſe ſhe had already ſent, and expoſing them to the brunt of every battle; but the fact was, that ſhe did them great injuſtice on this occaſion; for the Engliſh troops, animated by the gallant ſpirit of their leader, the Earl of Eſſex, voluntarily expoſed themſelves, and would omit no opportunity of gaining honour both for their miſtreſs and themſelves. The correſpondence between Elizabeth and Henry is extremely curious, and ſtrongly diſplays the characters of the reſpective monarchs.

Elizabeth, in the diſpatches ſhe ſent by her ambaſſador, Sir Roger Williams, reproaches Henry with much bitterneſs that the enemies in the provinces adjoining to the ſea-coaſt, in which ſhe was of neceſſity more immediately concerned, were more powerful than ever; ſhe calls upon him to give her back the blood of her ſoldiers, which had been ſpilt, before he aſks for new aids; ſhe fears, ſhe ſays, to weary the patience of her ſubjects, who murmur at ſeeing that blood ſhed which ſhould be kept to defend them againſt the dangers with which they were threatened at home, inſtead of being waſted in the ſervice of a foreign prince, while the beſt intereſts of the nation were neglected; for ſays ſhe "We ſpeak as a prince, who is conſtrained to render an account of his actions to his ſubjects; as it is the duty of all princes, and your majeſty yourſelf, to adapt your conduct to the content of your people, and we, who yield to no prince whatever in the poſſeſſion of the hearts and affections of our ſubjects, cannot be regardleſs of theſe thoughts."—Elizabeth here unmaſks the whole policy of her reign; for it is very true, that a deſire to pleaſe the nation, was predominant in her heart, and regulated her whole conduct; for by that alone ſhe was enabled to rule them them with ſuch uncontrouled ſway.

Henry replied to the Virgin Queen, not with the ſtiff formality of a ſecretary of ſtate, but as a man of gallantry to the object of his adoration. He declares, that the coldneſs of the ſtyle in which ſhe addreſſes him affects him more than her refuſal of aid, and that the leaſt apprehenſion of loſing her friendſhip is a greater grief to him than the extreme peril and derangement of his affairs.

To obtain the ceſſion of Calais as an equivalent for further ſupplies was the immediate object of Sir Roger Williams's miſſion to Henry, who, upon his arrival, ſent M. de Lomenie to Elizabeth with a poſitive refuſal on that head, but inſtructions to do all that was poſſible to prevail on the Queen, on hearing an account of his real ſituation, to ſend the deſired reinforcements.

forcements. Lomenie, beſides his inſtructions, carried with him to England, letters to M. de la Fontaine and the Earl of Eſſex, which are here given, with the replies—Eſſex appears to have been in the intereſt of France, but, to avoid ſuſpicion, as Elizabeth was irritated at Henry's refuſal to ſurrender Calais, correſponded with Lomenie through the hands of a third perſon. The letters are curious by diſplaying the real ſituation of parties at the Engliſh court. It appears to have been much divided and very irreſolute. One day Eſſex ſeems to have prevailed for acceding to Henry's propoſitions; the next, the oppoſite party triumphed. M. de la Fontaine in one letter ſays "The reports of what this court intends to do are not all goſpel, for it is very frequently *yes* and *no*, all in the ſame day."

At laſt, however, the negotiation entirely failed, and M. de Lomenie left the kingdom without being able to accompliſh one object of his miſſion.

The manuſcript concludes with a Journal of M. de Lomenie's Embaſſy.

The negotiation of M. de Lomenie, which we have juſt noticed, though its failure ſuſpended, yet appears not to have deprived Henry of all hopes of rouſing the Queen of England to exertions in a cauſe which concerned her equally with himſelf.—In the year 1596 he again endeavoured, by an alliance offenſive and defenſive with England, to excite that power againſt the encroaching influence of Spain: and although the negotiation of M. de Lomenie failed, yet it certainly prepared the way for the *Embaſſy of Meſſrs. de Bouillon and De Sancy*, which was more ſucceſsful. A common intereſt actuated both thoſe powers. Elizabeth's object undoubtedly was to diſpoſſeſs the Spaniards of the maritime provinces oppoſite to England, and the danger having there become the moſt preſſing, as well as the urgency of affairs in other provinces, Henry was induced to promiſe that he would ſubmit himſelf entirely to Elizabeth's diſpoſal. The year preceding this negociation, England had been a quiet ſpectator of the Spaniards poſſeſſing themſelves of Chapelle, of Cambrai, and even of Dourlens, that part of Picardy being too diſtant from England to intereſt it much; but in 1596 the Spaniards, under the command of the Duke Albert of Auſtria, having laid ſiege to Calais, Elizabeth felt both her intereſt and her honour did not permit her to ſee the Spaniards thus quietly poſſeſs themſelves of a place which, independent of its importance, from its vicinity to England, afforded them too eaſy opportunities of inſult and aggreſſion upon England; and the conſequent annoyance to its commerce, made her feel warmly concerned in its fate. The misfortunes and diſtreſs of Henry, as well as the augmented intereſt of England, led him to form hopes that thoſe ſuccours would now be granted which in the preceding year had been refuſed; and he accordingly diſpatched M. de Sancy and the Marſhal de Bouillon, to ſolicit and expedite a treaty of alliance offenſive and defenſive. The envoys, on their arrival, found the public mind wavering and agitated. The troops were all ready at Dover, and waited only for the orders to embark. On one day new levies were raiſed in London, leſt Calais ſhould be already taken; the next day thoſe orders were recalled.—It was reported, that both the town and citadel were taken. The public indignation was conſequently rouſed, and the French were accuſed of not doing their utmoſt for the defence of a place ſo highly important; but the greater the complaints, the leſs readineſs did there appear to grant the deſired aid.

Such was the ſituation of affairs on the arrival of De Sancy, who, though he had no certain intelligence reſpecting Calais, took upon himſelf to aſſert that the citadel yet held out, under the promiſe that the Engliſh ſuccours would arrive. This had the deſired effect of producing an order for the immediate embarkation of the Engliſh troops; and, luckily for the French envoy, a meſſenger that day arrived with the intelligence that the citadel of Calais had obtained a truce for ſix days.

This bold and adventrous falſhood of De Sancy's, is one of thoſe deceptions which is allowed to be perfectly admiſſible among negociators; and we are only ſurpriſed that in his claim for recompence for his ſervices under the adminiſtration of Mary de Medicis, he did not advance it as one of the leading ſervices performed to his country.

The details of this embaſſy and the whole negotiation, are very curious. The ſuccours did not arrive in time: the temporizing policy of the Engliſh exhauſted the lively ſpirit of the French by a long courſe of delay, reproaches, refuſals, menaces, and promiſes. The expreſſions of the Queen conveyed nothing but friendſhip and regard, while her miniſters created difficulties, which ſhe appeared anxious to remove, yet ſecretly encouraged.

The whole progreſs of the negotiation

is

is extremely well deſcribed from day to day. The author, the celebrated William de Vair, afterwards Biſhop of Liſeux in the reign of Louis the Thirteenth, appears to have aſſiſted at all the deliberations. He was then counſellor of ſtate, and appears to have been conſidered by the two ambaſſadors as a confidential ſervant of the King.

The reſult of this negotiation is too well known to render it neceſſary to enter into any detail; but a letter which was written by Henry to Elizabeth, while the treaty was going on, is too important and curious to be omitted.

We have already remarked how ardently Elizabeth deſired the poſſeſſion of Calais, which had been loſt by her predeceſſor Mary. Henry had poſitively refuſed to give it up, but the ſiege by the Spaniards created new hopes in the Queen's mind. She imagined that ſhe could certainly get it into her hands by an offer to defend it, or to retake it if it ſhould ſurrender: and for accompliſhing this deſign, without taking any notice to Sancy, to whom ſhe promiſed the immediate departure of the reinforcements, ſhe ſent Sir Robert Sidney to Henry with a propoſal, that he ſhould give up Calais and the conduct of its defence to the Engliſh, with an intimation, that the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh forces would depend upon his compliance or refuſal.

Henry could not conceal his anger on receiving Elizabeth's propoſition. He turned his back on Sidney, ſaying at the ſame time "that he had rather be bitten by a *lion* than a *lioneſs*, and would ſooner be torn to pieces by his enemies than by his allies." He diſmiſſed him, with a letter which is couched in language at the ſame time firm and friendly: it contains a bold peremptory refuſal, yet tender ſupplications, reproaches with thanks, and politics with gallantry, which appear to be the general characteriſtic of Henry's correſpondence with Elizabeth. The letter is in theſe terms:

"Madam, I have received your letter by the Lord Sidney, who has communicated to me the propoſition he had your commands to make. I find it ſo little conſiſtent with that ſincerity and true affection I have always found in your goodneſs, that I could not but believe it was the project of ſome one who is little acquainted with the real feelings of your heart; for its author muſt have ſuppoſed that that ſoul which has always been ſo kind to me, was very differently formed from what it is, to think at once ſo entirely to deprive it of a virtue which you have always practiſed in ſuch great perfection; I mean the fidelity of your friendſhip, which, in my particular inſtance, has neither parallel nor example.

"Permit me then, Madam, notwithſtanding what the Lord Sidney has told me, to be yet incredulous that you are capable of governing your friendſhip by the degree of advantage you may derive from it, even upon this occaſion, which is ſo important and preſſing as not even to allow the time neceſſary for deliberation on a point of ſuch great conſequence. The time of need, Madam, affords the beſt proofs whether our affections are feigned or ſincere; and I am perfectly convinced that your's, on the preſent occaſion, will be found as warm as they have always been to me, and as I hope I have merited by the zealous anxiety I have ever ſhewn for your ſervice and ſatisfaction, for which no one would more readily hazard his life than myſelf; and I truſt you will bear as conſtantly in mind as I do, that I am what I am principally through *you*, to whom and whoſe ſervice I am and always ſhall be entirely devoted. Let me intreat you, therefore, moſt humbly, that you will not permit this occaſion in which I have ventured to hope for your protection to eſcape. M. de Sancy, who is with you, will enter into further explanations; to whom referring myſelf, I ſhall conclude, kiſſing moſt humbly thoſe fair and happy hands which hold the keys of my good or bad fortune, and I ſhall never deſire better than to be thus taken care of,

Madam, &c."

Sancy found the Queen extremely diſſatisfied with Henry's anſwer; but he was not to be ſhaken, and plainly told the Queen "that he thought it more expedient that the Spaniards ſhould take Calais by force, than the King to ſurrender it to another power; "for (added he) if the Spaniards take it, we may hope to retake it from them, but if we give up the poſſeſſion to a friend, how ſhall we get it back again? for when we want it returned, we ſhall affront that friend, and thus have two enemies inſtead of one." The Queen made no reply, but obſerved, that ſhe did not think the King had ordered him to make ſuch an anſwer, which De Sancy owned, adding "that the King never thought any one would ever have added to his troubles by making ſuch a requeſt."

During theſe delays, the Spaniards carried the citadel of Calais by ſtorm, the governor

Governor, Vidoſſan, being killed in the breach. Ardres was alſo taken. But theſe diſaſters greatly contributed to the concluſion of a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, between England and France againſt Spain. The Engliſh armament, commanded by the Earl of Eſſex, though not in time to prevent the loſs of Calais and Ardres, at leaſt ſerved to take Cadiz from the Spaniards; and thus, while that power acquired in France a fortreſs which had been ſo long in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, the latter obtained in Spain one, to them ſtill more important.

The next article we have to notice in this volume is, *A Letter from Pope Innocent the Third to King John*, in which the Pope complains moſt bitterly of the obſtinacy with which John refuſed to acknowledge Stephen Langton, Cardinal-prieſt of St. Chryſogone, as Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and whom the Pontiff had, of his own authority, raiſed to the primacy of England, in oppoſition to two elections which had been made by the monks of St. Auguſtine, who were divided amongſt themſelves, one party having choſen Reginald, their ſub-prior; the other, the Biſhop of Norwich, for that ſituation. Innocent concludes his complaints and remonſtrances by a formal menace, which he afterwards too well executed, to excommunicate the King, and put the whole kingdom under his interdiction, in caſe he did not within three months receive Langton, and put him in poſſeſſion of the archbiſhopric.

The only remaining paper in this ſecond volume is, a copy of *A Letter from Edward the Third, King of England, to Pope Benedict the Twelfth*, in which the King excuſes himſelf for having taken the title of King and the arms of France. This letter is dated in the year 1340, and is mentioned both in Watſingham and Rymer.

[*Further notices on theſe highly intereſting ſubjects will be given in the future numbers.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

IS CAPEL LOFFT'S DEFENCE OF BERKELEY SATISFACTORY?

MR. LOFFT beckons to the jouſt, as if it were the round-table; he waves the ſpear of defiance, like the wand of a gentleman-uſher; and enters the liſts with as many bows as *Giron le Courtois*. Is his ſeat as firm? Or, is he, like the Black Knight in Schiller's Joan of Arc, a phantom, an unreal mockery, an immaterial antagoniſt, an errant idea? By his own account he is nothing more.

To the doctrine, that (1) either all is ſpirit, (2) or all is matter, (3) or ſomething is ſpirit and ſomething matter—no objection is offered.

Mr. Lofft's firſt poſition is, that, in theorizing, all unneceſſary complexity is to be avoided. Why ſo? Is a theory of the univerſe leſs probable, becauſe it preſuppoſes two ſubſtances, than becauſe it pre-ſuppoſes only one? This may be a Newtonian, but it is ſurely not a Baconian, rule of philoſophizing. There is perhaps no one inſtance in all nature of an effect reſulting from a ſingle cauſe. The analogy of experience, therefore, favours the ſuperior probability of thoſe ſolutions which call in the aid of more than one principle. The ſimplicity of a theory, ſo far from being a teſt of its truth, is rather a ground for heſitation and ſcepticiſm.

Taking for granted, on this queſtionable principle, the abſurdity of the mixt hypotheſis of matter and ſpirit, Mr. Lofft proceeds to queſtion the evidence of the exiſtence of matter. If the mixt hypotheſis and then the material hypotheſis be ſet aſide, nothing would remain tenable, he thinks, but the ſyſtem of the idealiſts. What are his arguments againſt the exiſtence of matter?—The Enquirer may have been inattentive; but after reading more than once the ſecond column of page 121, where theſe arguments ought to occur, not even the ſemblance of a ſophiſm ſeems attempted, though the annihilation of the univerſe is at ſtake.—He finds only theſe words: *If there is no evidence of the exiſtence of matter, both the ſimply material and mixt hypotheſis muſt be rejected*: and theſe, *If the ſuppoſed exiſtence of matter is contradictory to its being poſſeſſed of the properties of mind, the ſimple material ſyſtem cannot be true.* If——

Next comes the poſitive evidence for the excluſive exiſtence of ſpirit, or mind. Here it is. (1.) *Mind and matter have no common principle of action.* This aſſertion is contradicted by hourly experience; yet Mr. Lofft's inference is, *that the hypotheſis which aſſumes the reciprocal action of mind or matter cannot be admitted.* (2.) *Mind, of the exiſtence of which we cannot doubt,* (if *mind* be ſynonymous with *ſpirit*, why not?) *will account for all ideas and ſenſations*; therefore, very boldly indeed infers Mr. Lofft, *no other ſolution can philoſophically be adopted.* To ſay that mind will

will account for all ſenſations, is itſelf a claim of grant—is begging a very diſputable queſtion.

Mr. Lofft then attacks the word *ſubſtratum*, which may conveniently be diſmiſſed from the controverſy: and the word *ſubſtance*, which is not ſo eaſily avoided, but to which the harſher and novel term *extancy*, from the adjective *extant*, can be ſubſtituted. Although Mr. Lofft does not object to the doctrine that *either all is ſpirit, or all is matter, or ſomething is ſpirit and ſomething matter*: yet it is proper to obſerve, that this diſtribution is only exhauſtive, that is, only comprizes all the poſſible theories of the univerſe, in caſe ſpirit be ſo defined, that whatever is not ſpirit may be called matter; or, in caſe matter be ſo defined, that whatever is not matter may be called ſpirit. Thus if matter be defined *that which can excite ſenſation*, and ſpirit be defined *that which cannot excite ſenſation*, the diſtribution is exhauſtive; becauſe all extancies (for of privatives, ſuch as ſpace, there is no queſtion) either can or cannot excite ſenſation. But if matter be defined *an inert ſenſeleſs extended figured ſubſtance*, (this is the definition Mr. Lofft adopts) and ſpirit be defined *an active ſenſitive unextended formleſs ſubſtance*: then the diſtribution is not exhauſtive, and there may be other things inſtead of theſe, or beſide theſe, comprizing properties of both. Thus under the name *body* (ſuppoſe) one ſet of reaſoners might defend the excluſive exiſtence of an extended and occaſionally ſenſitive material of all things—terminating in the pantheiſm of Spinoza: and another ſet of reaſoners might under the name *mind* (ſuppoſe) defend the excluſive exiſtence of a ſenſitive and occaſionally extended material of all things—terminating in the pantheiſm of Berkeley. And this is in fact the trick of thoſe ſchools of philoſophy, which teach either unmixt hypotheſis.

If the material of the univerſe be ſeparated, by definition, into two ſubſtances, ſpirit and matter: theſe words, through however many ſyllogiſms they may paſs, will always appear to demonſtrate the doctrine of two ſubſtances. If the material of the univerſe be wholly comprized, by definition, in the term *mind*, or *ſpirit*; this word, if correctly uſed in ſyllogizing, will ſtill remain the name of that material, and appear to demonſtrate the doctrine of one immaterial or ſpiritual ſubſtance. In like manner if the material of the univerſe be wholly comprized, by definition, in the term body or matter; this word, after being added and ſubtracted through ever ſo many equations of ſyllogiſms, will remain the name of that material, and appear to conduct to the doctrine of one material or corporeal ſubſtance.

Let us now paſs on to the Berkeleyan propoſitions, which are the proper objects of Mr. Lofft's defence: it will be convenient to number the different bundles of annotations in the ſame manner as the original paragraphs.

I. Our knowledge, ſays Mr. Lofft, is limited to our *ſenſations*, perceptions, and *reflections*.

Our knowledge, ſays the Enquirer, is limited to the affections of the two extremities of the organs of ſenſe, that is, to our ſenſations and our ideas.

Here there is no real difference. The affections of the external extremity of the organ of ſenſe, whether phenomena of body or mind, are by both parties called *ſenſations*. The affections within are called *reflections* by Mr. Lofft, and *ideas* by the Enquirer. This is, in the latter, mere deference to uſage; for the propereſt name would be that employed by certain ſcholaſtic philoſophers now too little ſtudied, *correſpondencies*: theſe internal affections *corresponding* with previous external affections of the organs of ſenſe. *Perception* may be conveniently employed for deſignating both the ſenſations and the correſpondent ideas.

In all this what does the Enquirer aſſume? Merely that the body has an outſide and an inſide. But Mr. Lofft is ſuch a niggard of his conceſſions, that he actually complains one ſhould *ſuppoſe* we miſtake in dreams what is going on within us, for what is going on without us.

Mr. Lofft attacks the poſition that ideas do not differ in kind. This is a mere digreſſion in the Enquirer occaſioned by the digreſſion in Berkeley, and affects in nothing the queſtion in diſpute. The Enquirer ſays, that ideas differ in vividneſs and in complexity; and that terms or words only can differ in kind, the categorical diſtributions not relating to any properties of ideas. The word *ſenſation* may deſcribe a proceſs, which takes place at the outſide of the body; and the word *idealization* may deſcribe a proceſs, which takes place at the inſide of the body: but ſenſation and idealization are both abſtract terms, like imagination and reflection, which belong to the ſame metaphyſical claſs of words. Mr. Lofft may exclaim, *it is ſurprizing* this ſhould be advanced; *it is evident* there is a great difference between the kinds or claſſes of ideas; but he

he ought to have accounted for his ſurprize and to have produced his evidence.

II. The Enquirer has ventured to doubt the truth of this aſſertion that *the exiſtence of an idea depends on its being perceived.* He conſiders an idea to be the evidence of perception, the trace made on the interior organ. Like any other human record it may continue to exiſt in a latent, but produceable form, after the ſenſation with which it correſponds, or the tranſaction of which it is the record, has gone by. Every one knows that a ſenſation may take place without its being perceived. At the end of a train of thought one recollects that the clock ſtruck, that a coal fell from the fire, that a twinge of the tooth-ache occurred, although unheeded at the time. The clothes at the bed's foot ſlip off during ſleep, a coldneſs of the legs comes on; this ſuggeſts by aſſociation the idea of walking into the water, and one dreams of bathing. In all theſe caſes the ſenſation took place unperceived; the correſponding idea was produced within; and by means of the idea the ſenſation was recollected. All the very habitual ſenſations, ſuch as the winking of the eye lids and the pulſation of the arteries, notoriouſly take place unperceived. Why may not the like be true of ideas? Who ever perceived the ideas which ſtimulate the motion of breathing? Yet this is a voluntary motion. Who uſually perceives the ideas, which ſtimulate the legs to walk? Yet if a channel croſſes the foot-path, a ſtride is ſubſtituted to a ſtep; this proves that a whole ſyllogiſm of ideas had taken place. And how daily ſuch reaſonings take place mechanically, as it is called; that is, without our perceiving the ideas of which they conſiſt? This has long been known to every body but metaphyſicians, for perceived ideas are called *thoughts* for diſtinction's ſake. The man, who is attending to his ideas, is ſaid to think; as the man, who is attending to his ſenſations, is ſaid to feel. Memory conſiſts in comparing new with old ideas; theſe, therefore, continue to exiſt from the date of their origin; if thoſe ideas which repreſent the paſt were called into being when we compare them with the preſent, we miſtake time for ſpace.

III. Mr. Lofft ſays, that to talk of latent and unperceived ideas is to confound *ideas* with the *ſigns* of ideas. Words are the ſigns of ideas. The things here in queſtion are internal phænomena of the human ſyſtem: not the notes and marks and ſymbols of written ſophiſtry. An idea, (ſays Mr. Lofft) which through life is never recollected, is as non-exiſtent to the individual. No. The proceſs of breathing being voluntary implies the excitement of ideas, which throughout life are never recollected. Theſe ſpontaneous or automatic motions, ſays Mr. Lofft, are referable not to latent unperceived ideas, but to habit. And what is habit? The paſſage of perceived into unperceived trains of idea. The continuance of thoſe voluntary actions without the attention of the mind, which were originally brought to bear by means of its attention.

IV. Is the univerſe a train of ideas?

That Berkeley precipitates his concluſion in maintaining the affirmative, Mr. Lofft admits: but he ſays: We may by analogy infer that objects have an exiſtence analogous to that of the mind which perceives them. A curious inſtance this of analogical reaſoning! Becauſe this mind can move this arm to ſnuff this candle; therefore theſe ſnuffers, which muſt have an exiſtence analogous to the mind which perceives them, can voluntarily turn the ſciſſar on its ſcrew-hinge, and devour with appetite the ſurplus length of wick. One may paſs on to the next argument.

V. But this is a mere note of commentary, which affects none of the theoretical reaſoning.

VI. The Enquirer has not objected to the truiſm that there is mind in the univerſe. He objects, however, to Berkeley's proof of the perpetuity of the univerſe; although he believes it perpetual. He objects alſo to the ſtrangely diſconnected inference, that, becauſe it is eternal, it muſt have one eternal perceiver; imagining this method of proving the exiſtence of Deity to be ſo unſatisfactory as to excite doubt. In replying to theſe objections, Mr. Lofft chiefly attacks the illuſtrations of the Enquirer: and only corroborates the poſitions of Berkeley, by declaring the objections unfounded: and by aſſerting that his own mind furniſhes him with complete evidence of the exiſtence of other and of the ſupreme mind. Is not this hingeing idealiſm on perſonal revelation?

VII. The ſeventh propoſition of Berkeley is thus amended by Mr. Lofft.

1. "The ſenſible qualities, color, taſte, ſmell, cannot inhere in matter; they are perceptions of mind."

This aſſerton is a claim of grant, a begging of the queſtion in diſpute: it ſuffices to oppoſe the counter-aſſertion.

All the perceptions, as all the volitions of mind, inhere in matter; every ſenſible

phenomon, color, taſte, ſmell, is an affection of matter.

2. "Matter cannot excite the ſenſible qualities; for it has no volition or active power."

Counter-aſſertion. Color, taſte, ſmell, are never excited by volition; they cannot therefore originate with the willing principle, or active power.

3. "If matter by its preſence occaſion perception, it can be only by an arbitrary coincidence derived from the will of the Deity: mind, therefore, alone muſt be the cauſe of perception, for mind can cauſe perception on mind by its own immediate agency."

Counter-aſſertion. As matter by its preſence occaſions perception, this muſt be an eſſential property of it, derived from the will of Deity; mind, which never cauſes perception on mind, probably therefore uſes matter as its vehicle, inſtrument, or mean, even when it ſeems to cauſe perception in our own bodies.

"Perception thus produced has a natural neceſſary perfect analogy with its cauſe; the ſuppoſition of" mind "as a medium of perception is unneceſſary and unnatural."

But it is not in this way that the ſlighteſt progreſs can be made in the argument. Mr. Lofft's digreſſion concerning ſpace is remarkably well executed; it diſplays all the attitudinarianiſm of ſophiſtry; all the legerdemain of an accompliſhed juggler in logic; it is worthy of the moſt ingenions author of the Enigma upon Nothing, who might repeat ſuch play on meanings with any word which is a poſitive expreſſion for a negative quantity.

VIII. In his commentary on this paragraph Mr. Lofft adopts the very form of miſ-reaſoning detected in the Enquirer's note to the ſeventh propoſition. Figure, color, taſte, ſmell, are general terms, and repreſent ideas formed by abſtraction, formed by leaving out that part of the original or concrete idea of ſenſation, in which roundneſs, blueneſs, bitterneſs, aromaticneſs conſiſts. This omiſſion of individuality in the idea once accompliſhed, it is no longer the repreſentative of any ſenſation, which ever was or can be excited; ſenſation being converſant only with individuals. But as this omiſſion of individuality in the idea is what we call a proceſs of mind, a phenomenon, which takes place at the internal ſeat of perception, (it may be compared to outline-engraving, for the ſenſation omits the ſolid of nature, and the idea the colouring of ſenſation); ſo all theſe abſtract ideas may be ſaid to exiſt in the mind only, to be incapable of exiſting in any unperceiving thing, and the like. In ſhort, whatever is not the name of an individual ſenſible object may be ſaid to exiſt only in the mind. This is a property which figure, color, taſte, have in common with ſpace, and time, and death; and with all the adjectival ſubſtantives, ſuch as happineſs, whiteneſs, immortality, reality, with all the *neſſes* and *ities* in the language. On this truiſm Berkeley builds the argument which he repeats over and over again in ſo many different diſguiſes; that becauſe figure, color, &c. exiſt in mind only; therefore things having figure, color, &c. (or, as he phraſes it, that wherein color, figure, and the like qualities exiſt) ſubſiſt in mind only: as if an abſtract was not an omiſſive but a collective term, and included all the accidental inſtead of merely the eſſential particulars of each of the claſs for which it ſtands. This ſophiſm is noticed again by the Enquirer in the commentary on the ninth propoſition: It may thus be parodied. Charity exiſts only in the mind. Therefore the deed of the good Samaritan is a non-entity. But Mr. Lofft is ſo much more occupied with his own ideas, than with the words and phraſes and books before him, that he actually tells us *we perceive only ſenſible qualities*. No qualities, ſtrictly ſpeaking, can be ſenſible, no abſtract ideas can be ſubmitted to ſenſation, no general property can become an object of feeling:—but ſuch bulls in language cannot always be avoided in common dialect, although, when philoſophizing, they are inadmiſſible in radical propoſitions.

IX. The Enquirer is happy to find Mr. Lofft at length approaching him, and objecting to ſuch definitions of matter, or ſpirit, as tend to comprehend both under a common name. Definitions, however, ought not to be made *a priori*, as by the Ariſtotelians, but *a poſteriori*, as by the Baconians. Matter has figure, ſays Ariſtotle; very true: on its being figured deperds its action on the ſenſes. This, therefore, is the firſt ſtep toward definition which experience affords. If Plato chooſes beſides to ſay, Matter is ſenſeleſs; he has to prove that the living brain, which is figured and not ſenſeleſs, is not itſelf the organ of perception. If Newton chooſes to add, Matter is inert; he has to prove that the rays of heat or light, or gravitation, owe their movement to a projectile, and not to an inherent

rent force, and ſo on. The more epithets are added, the more difficult it becomes to prove any ſpecific definition. To place the eſſence of matter in its having figure is to take for granted its exiſtence; and this the Enquirer was bound not to do; he, therefore, placed its eſſence in *reſiſtiveneſs*, in its oppoſing certain obſtacles to the organs of ſenſation, becauſe the phenomena of ſenſation are agreed truths, but it is not agreed that theſe phenomena originate in the configuration of the external world.

Mr. Lofft goes ſtill further in his approximations, and allows that the Supreme Mind accompanies ſome perceptions with ſuch circumſtances as prove them not to be perceptions which we originally excite in ourſelves: and adds, it is remarkable that we have no perceptions which are not at firſt thus excited in us by external agency: he even aſcribes permanence to this external character—when ideas become permanent and extended, they approach very near indeed to matter.

A ſtrange paſſage follows. Time, ſays Mr. Lofft, is no real ſubſtance; and why ſhould ſpace, motion, or matter, have any more reality? Why ſhould they not be all alike modifications of mind and its perceptions?

Time, ſpace, and motion are none of them ſubſtances; they are the length, breadth, and thickneſs of the univerſe; but matter is the ſolid itſelf. Becauſe length, and breadth, and thickneſs, are abſtract ideas, it does not follow that all things, of which length, breadth, and thickneſs can be predicated, are abſtract ideas, or, as they are here incorrectly termed, modifications of mind. But this form of ſophiſm has been ſufficiently expoſed before in the ſeventh and ninth ſubdiviſions: it is, however, the favourite and characteriſtic ſophiſm of the ſchool, and is continually recurred to as the ſolvent of univerſal entity; it is employed firſt, it laſt, it midſt, it without end: indeed without it no defence of Berkeley's idealiſm is likely to appear very ſatisfactory.

But methinks I hear the bugle-horn of the Dwarf, which calls us from the tilt to the feaſt; let us leave our lances leaning againſt the oak, to renew at other hours the interrupted conflict.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Shall be very much obliged to any of your Correſpondents, who will inform me, what *particular ingredient* is made uſe of, or what *peculiar proceſs* is purſued in the fabrication of *mottled ſoap*, ſo as to cauſe that *mottled*, *cloudy*, or *marble-like* appearance it aſſumes.

This application does not originate in the moſt diſtant intention of injuring the manufacturer of that article, but entirely for the purpoſes of experimental chemiſtry.

I have applied to two or three manufacturers of this article, but their anſwers have been ſo *unſatisfactory* and *myſterious*, not to ſay *illiberal*, that I was determined to embrace the opportunity the peruſal of your valuable Magazine gave me, of making a general inquiry on the ſubject.

Edinburgh, Your's &c. T. M.
March 9, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine is a letter, under the ſignature T. C. requeſting to be informed, why nightingales are not found in Devonſhire and Cornwall?

This queſtion is very ſatisfactorily anſwered in White's Natural Hiſtory of Selborne. As the book (now become ſcarce*) may not be at hand to refer to, I will give the queriſt, partly from myſelf, but chiefly from that author, the ſolution of the difficulty.

The nightingale is a bird of paſſage, and comes to us from the Continent. In the ſpring, nightingales croſs the ſea, where it is narroweſt, between Calais and Dover; and, upon their arrival, proceed forwards, ſpreading themſelves to the right and left, until they have advanced as far as they can recover again, when inſtinct warns them to return to the countries from which they came. They are ſeldom found more than one hundred and ſeventy miles from Dover. The two weſtern counties exceeding that diſtance are, of courſe, beyond their bounds.

The ſmall black inſects at Exmouth, as your Correſpondent calls them, are neither ſo ſmall, nor ſo black as he apprehends. It being "ſome years ſince he ſaw them," ſhould they again engage his attention, he will find them half as large as a ſhrimp, and rather duſky than black. They are called, from their hopping, ſea-fleas, and are by no means rare or curious.

Exmouth,
April 5, 1803.

---

* An edition of "White's Works in Natural Hiſtory," comprifing the above, has lately been publiſhed, in two volumes, ſmall octavo. EDIT.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. XLV.—SUBSCRIPTION *to* ARTICLES, *and* MR. ROBERT TYRWHITT, *of* JESUS COLLEGE.

LITERARY honours pre-ſuppoſe ſome literary attainments; but, beſides a literary qualification, there is another requiſite for taking a degree at Cambridge, to ſubſcribe certain articles of faith.

It is worthy of obſervation, that the colleges, conſidered in their origin as diſtinct ſocieties, or as incorporated afterwards into one body, were tied to no ſubſcription of articles. The founders impoſed no ſuch ſpecific points of faith on their members, either at the time of admiſſion, or of taking degrees: and indeed, whatever the ſtatutes of ſome particular colleges might enjoin on their own fellows, about the time of the Reformation, it amounted only to a declaration of Proteſtantiſm, and the free uſe of the Scriptures, in oppoſition to human authority. It was but in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, that ſubſcription was firſt required on obtaining literary honours: an order for that purpoſe was then ſent by James I. in 1613; and this order was followed by what was called a grace on the part of the univerſity, perhaps, improperly called, for it paſſed in mere conformity to the wiſhes of that monarch.

The caſe of ſubſcription at Cambridge ſtands at preſent as follows:—A ſubſcription is required of a bachelor of arts in the following terms:—I, A. B. do declare, that I am *bonâ fide* of the church of England.—This *bonâ fide ſubſcription* is conſidered by many as a milder form, than that more ſpecific one required a few years ago, viz. of a belief in the Thirty-nine Articles; by others it has been conſidered as the ſame.

It may be noticed in paſſing, that there is actually no grace or ſtatute enjoining ſubſcription for a maſter of arts' degree. Cuſtom, however, has, in this caſe, obtained the force of law: for a maſter of arts' degree, all the thirty-nine articles are ſubſcribed in their literal and grammatical ſenſe; and no degree, either in law, phyſic, divinity, or muſic, can be obtained, without a previous ſubſcription.

A perſon, who takes a bachelor of divinity's degree, or a doctor's in any faculty, muſt ſubſcribe the three articles mentioned in the thirtieth canon, commonly known as King James's *three darling articles*. Theſe articles relate to the King's ſupremacy, to the purity and lawful uſe of the Common Prayer, and to the truth of all the thirty-nine articles, including the ratification. Thus ſtands this matter at the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Much has been written, and various opinions have been formed, on theſe ſubſcriptions. Some conſider them as a mere form, and the articles, not as articles of truth, or even opinion, but as articles of peace. They ſubſcribe them in no fixed ſenſe, but in any ſenſe the words will bear, ſo far as they are agreeable to Scripture, or in that ſenſe in which they are agreeable to Scripture. Others view them as articles of truth, and ſubſcription as the beſt way of ſecuring them. But then again, what is the true ſenſe of theſe articles? This point is not yet ſettled, ſome contending, that they are to be taken in the literal and grammatical ſenſe; others, that the *literal* and *grammatical* ſenſe is not the true ſenſe. One party maintains, that what are called the doctrinal articles are Arminian; another, that they are Calviniſtic; others, that ſuch articles have two ſenſes, both true; ſo that an Arminian, no leſs than a Calviniſt, may conſcientiouſly ſubſcribe them. Indeed, it has been aſſerted, that certain articles have three ſenſes, all true. Till, at length, men of ſome account, both in the univerſity and the church, have given a ſtill more liberal turn to this matter. Aware, that the articles, in their literal and grammatical ſenſe, i. e. the ſenſe in which they are required to be ſubſcribed, have but few advocates, and that an almoſt general diſbelief of them prevails even among the clergy, they avow, that a TACIT REFORMATION has taken place both in the church and univerſity, ſince the firſt framing of the Thirty-nine Articles; that the perſons ſubſcribing, and the perſons who officially demand ſubſcription, keep pace with ſuch improvements, and indulge each other in the moſt liberal interpretations; the articles now being, according to this repreſentation, a mere nothing, and men being at liberty to ſubſcribe them, as well as to teach them, mechanically, in a kind of philoſophical ſenſe. This liberality they plead in behalf of the candidates for orders, and, *a fortiori*, concede it to candidates for degrees.

Whichever way men determine as to the doctrinal articles, the articles of diſcipline admit of leſs diſpute. To require ſubſcription to theſe neceſſarily excludes from

from the privilege of a degree Proteſtant-diſſenters, and all others who approve not the eſtabliſhed church. Of courſe, ſuch perſons complain againſt ſubſcriptions as an oppreſſion; and even many members of the univerſity ſpeak of them as a yoke on their own ſhoulders. I ſpeak of thoſe who are of the learned profeſſions, and friends to an eſtabliſhed church, though they have never taken orders.

Indeed, there are thoſe in the univerſity who contemplate this affair in the moſt ſerious point of view, as immediately affecting the morals of the univerſity, and the liberties of the country. With the queſtion concerning ſubſcription, as it regards the church, they do not intermeddle; but, in urging its diſcontinuance at the time of taking degrees at the univerſity, they think themſelves but pleading the juſt, the original principles of the univerſity, and the liberties of mankind at large.

The perſon who firſt made this attempt was Mr. Robert Tyrwhitt, of Jeſus College, a gentleman of approved talents and learning, nor leſs diſtinguiſhed for his integrity and benevolence. The reſpectability of Mr. Tyrwhitt's character gave great weight to his propoſal, and it was ſupported by men of the greateſt worth and abilities; but it failed of ſucceſs. Mr. Tyrwhitt propoſed his grace in 1771: Dr. Edwards propoſed another in 1787: this met with a ſimilar fate.

The queſtion has been now aſleep for ſome years. When it is recollected, that the original founders of colleges impoſed no ſuch terms on their members; that the man who firſt directed them was a prince by no means favourable to the liberties of this country; and that thoſe who at his direction firſt exacted ſubſcription exceeded, probably, even the powers of the univerſity; it is natural to expect that the queſtion will be ſtirred again on ſome future day; and when the conceſſions of a writer, whoſe PRINCIPLES of MORAL and POLITICAL Philoſophy is now a ſtandard book in the univerſity, are taken into conſideration, it is not improbable, that theſe ſubſcriptions will, at length, be ſet wholly aſide; but when, I ſhall not conjecture; nor are theſe remarks introduced here in a ſpirit of diſpute, but as matter of mere ſtatement, or, at furtheſt, of enquiry.

Archdeacon Paley, the writer here alluded to, has the following reflections on the ſubject:—"Though ſome purpoſes of order and tranquillity may be anſwered by the eſtabliſhment of creeds and confeſſions, yet they are, at all times, attended with very ſerious conſequences. They check enquiry, they violate liberty, and enſnare by holding out temptations to prevarication. However they may expreſs the perſuaſion, or be accommodated to the controverſies and fears of the age in which they were compoſed, in proceſs of time, and by reaſon of the changes which are wont to take place in the judgment of mankind upon religious ſubjects, they came at length to contradict the actual judgment of the church, whoſe doctrines they profeſs to contain, and they perpetuate the proſcription of ſects and tenets, from which any danger has long ceaſed to be apprehended*."

XLVI.—LIBERTY.

A man of Cambridge, diſtinguiſhed as much for his wit as for his learning, being once aſked the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy, replied, "Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is your doxy:" and it would be difficult to give a more accurate definition. The man who well examines his own doxy, before he believes, and who treats other people's doxies with candour, if not with reſpect, afterwards, underſtands the theory and practice of liberty. Credulity makes bigots, and bigotry is the mother of intolerance.

XLVII.—KING JAMES'S WORKS.

Among the curious books in the public library, is a copy of the Latin edition of King James's Works. It is bound in velvet and gold, and was preſented by the monarch himſelf to the univerſity. On the binding, the King has written, Jacobus R. D. D. This Latin edition, publiſhed in 1619, is a tranſlation of the Engliſh edition, firſt publiſhed in 1616, by Henry Montacute, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Dean of the King's Chapel. Both editions have portraits of the monarch from the ſame painting, but the inſcriptions are different. The Latin edition is accompanied with theſe lines:

In Carolo, Rex magne, tuam Natura figuram,
Ingenium ſcriptis exprimis ipſe tuis.
Vivit imago prior, non eſt nocitura ſecunda,
Regi Naturam cedere non puduit.

Under the portrait prefixed to the Engliſh edition, are the following lines:

Crownes have their compaſſe, length of days their dates;
Triumphs their tombs, felicity its fate;

* Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy, Cap. 10.

Of

Of more than earth can earth make none partaker,
But knowledge makes the KING moſt like his Maker.

XLVIII.—LORD BACON'S WORKS.

In the public library are alſo ſome of the works of a much greater man than James, preſented too by himſelf to his *alma mater*: theſe are two volumes, bound in velvet and ſilver, of the great reſtorer of philoſophy, Lord Bacon; the firſt containing his nine books, *De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum*; the ſecond, his *Novum Organum*. Oppoſite to the title-page are theſe words, in Lord Bacon's hand, *Franciſcus de Verulamio Vicecomes St. Albani, almæ matri Incl. Academiæ Cantabrigienſi. S.*

Debita filii, quam poſſum, perſolvo. Quod vero ſacio, idem et vos hortor, ut augmentis ſcientiarum ſtrenue incumbatis, et in animi modeſtia libertatem ingenii retineatis, neque talentum a veteribus concreditum in ſudario reponatis. Affuerit procul dubio et affulſerit divini luminis gratia, ſi humiliatâ et ſubmiſſâ religionis philoſophia, clavibus ſenſus legitime et dextre utamini, et amoto omni contradictionis ſtudio quiſque cum alio, ac ſi ipſe ſecum, diſputetis.

XLIX.—*The* EDITIO PRINCEPS *of* LIVY.

In a former number was given an account of a few curious books, and ſome of the oldeſt printed, in the Public Library; under that head may alſo be placed a beautiful and valuable copy of Livy, an *Editio Princeps*, or the edition that was firſt put forth after the invention of printing. It is in two volumes, folio; was edited by the Biſhop of Aleria, in Venice, and dedicated to Pope Pius II. At the beginning, Dr. Farmer, late librarian to the Public Library, has written the following notice: "This edition was not in the collection of Dr. Mead or Dr. Aſkew, nor is it in the King's library, or any known library in England. The two volumes are worth at leaſt 50l.

"*Oct.* 22, 1784. "R. FARMER."

Theſe two volumes are certainly fellows, but had been ſeparated for many years, at what time, or by what means, is unknown; but the hiſtory of their reunion is rather curious, and will be explained in the following extract of a letter to Dr. Farmer, from Mr. G. Nicol.

"I have herewith, agreeably to my promiſe, ſent the volume of Livy; and if it turns out what I hope it is, the firſt volume of the book in your public library, I ſhall be happy, through your means, to have placed it there. I bought it, as I believe I told you, at Hoblyn's ſale, and ſince that have put, as you ſee, a new coat on its back. Printing types are ſo very much alike, that it is not eaſy to carry them in the eye, but you will eaſily diſcover by compariſon. If I judge right, both the volume in the public library, and this now ſent, are printed by Vendelin of Spira (who was the firſt, with his brother John, who printed at Venice) notwithſtanding the volumes of nonſenſe that have been written about the *Decor Puellarum* of Nic. Jenſon, 1461. This will be ſeen by looking at the end of your volume, where you will find the bare date 1470, with a long copy of verſes, the ſeventh line of which runs thus:—

Et Vindelino tu quoque, &c.

But, whether the volume now ſent is by the ſame printer, can be known, as I have already ſaid, by compariſon only. It is a book of ſuch rarity, that I have never ſeen it, and indeed I know of no copy, but one in the public library at Lyons. It is aſſuredly the firſt volume of Livy, without a date; for that of the Biſhop of Aleria, printed by Seveynham and Pannartz, and that of Campanus, printed by Adetricius Gallus, have neither of them a date, and therefore the printing of them can only be aſcertained by circumſtances, which at this diſtance are often fallacious.

"Believe me your obedient ſervant,

"GEORGE NICOL.—Strand."

Theſe two volumes, therefore, are now, it is to be hoped, brought to their proper and laſt home—*Pace quieſcant.*

L.—KING JAMES'S ORDER.

Having already ſpoken concerning ſubſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and the part taken in it by James I. I think a more ſpecific ſtatement will not be out of place. And, ſhould the reader be able to reſtrain from ſmiling at the following directions, and more particularly at the ridiculous ſolemnity of Biſhop Montacute's letter that follows them, I aſſure him, it was more than I could.

"His Majeſty ſignified his pleaſure, that he would have all that take any degree in ſchools to ſubſcribe to the articles," viz. the three *darling* articles already referred to.

After ſome other directions, the King ordered, that "Mr. Vice Chancellor, and the two Profeſſors of Divinity, or two Heads

heads of houſes, do, every Michaelmas, when his Majeſty reſorts into theſe parts, wait upon his Majeſty, and give his Majeſty a juſt account how theſe his Majeſty's inſtructions are obſerved."

N. B. Theſe directions were given by the King, *propria perſonâ*, to the Vice Chancellor, on December 3, 1616, at Newmarket. Some modern wag may therefore ſuppoſe, that this was a mere *jockeying* buſineſs.

LI.—BISHOP MONTECUTE'S LETTER *to the* VICE CHANCELLOR.

"*To the Right Worſhipful Dr. Hill, Maſter of Catharine Hall, and Vice Chancellor of Cambridge.*

"GOOD MR. VICE CHANCELLOR,

"I have ſent you his Majeſty's hand to his own directions. I think you have no precedent, that ever a king, firſt with his own mouth, then with his own hand, gave ſuch directions; and therefore you ſhall do well to keep that writing curiouſly, and the directions religiouſly, and to give his Majeſty a good account of them carefully, which I pray God you may; and ſo, with my love to yourſelf, and the reſt of the Heads, I commit you to God. From court this 12th day of Dec. 1616.

"Your very loving friend,
"JAMES WINTON."

Three years before this the monarch, as already has been ſhewn, preſented the univerſity with the Latin edition of his own works, tranſlated from the Engliſh edition of this loving Biſhop. Lo! now the generous King, *Ille ego*, preſents it with thoſe treaſures of wiſdom, his three darling articles. In the former caſe, he ſeems to have acted in the character of the great ſchoolmaſter of his realms, as he uſed to call himſelf; in the latter, he doubtleſs thought himſelf the Solomon of the age, as he was denominated by his flatterers.

LII.—MR. TYRWHITT'S GRACE *for the* REMOVAL *of* SUBSCRIPTION *at the* TIME *of taking* DEGREES.

"Placeat vobis, ut illi, qui munia ſcholaſtica in regiis ſtatutis contenta expleverint, in poſterum ſibi conceſſam habeant gratiam pro gradu in aliqua facultate ſuſcipiendo, etſi tribus articulis in canone triceſimo ſexto comprehenſis non ſubſcripſerint;" that is—May it pleaſe you, that thoſe who have diſcharged the ſcholaſtic duties contained in the royal ſtatutes, may in future have a grace granted to them for taking a degree in any faculty, although they ſhall not have ſubſcribed the three articles in the thirty-ſixth canon.

LIII.—MR. KENDAL'S LINES *on* KING LEAR, *as performed by* GARRICK *and* BARRY.

It has been hinted as an omiſſion, not to have mentioned the name of the author of the lines on Garrick. It was Mr. Kendall, of Peter-houſe. It has alſo been hinted, that the lines were not accurately given. I therefore give them in another form, and the reader may take which he pleaſes:

The town has found out different ways
To praiſe its different Lears:
To Barry it gives loud huzzas,
To Garrick only tears.

LIV.—*The* ORDERS *of the* SYNDIC.

A remark was made in a former number on the ſtrictneſs lately enforced by the ſyndics, in regard to the uſe of books in the Public Library, and, it may be thought, in language rather ſevere. The remark, however, was but a mere matter of ſtatement, and, ſo far as it went, was certainly accurate. The two orders of the ſyndics, and the reaſons for paſſing them, ſhall be now brought forward; ſo will the whole truth be known; the public too will be able to form its own judgment, and the writer, it is hoped, will be acquitted of judging with illiberality.

ORDERS *for the* LIBRARY.—*Made at a Meeting of the Syndics, March* 31, 1798.

That all printed books in the claſſes, that are locked up, which are taken out by the Vice Chancellor or his order, be returned before the expiration of his office, under the uſual penalties, to be paid by the perſon or perſons to whom they are lent, or, in caſe of their failing to pay, by the Vice Chancellor.

That no manuſcript whatever be taken out of the library, without a grace for its removal being obtained from the ſenate.

ORDERS.—*Made at a Meeting of the Syndics, March* 22, 1800.

That no perſon be allowed to have in his poſſeſſion, at one time, more than ten volumes belonging to the Public Library.

That the Vice Chancellor and the Librarians be empowered to diſpenſe with the preceding order in any particular caſe, if they ſhall be unanimouſly of opinion, that ſufficient reaſons have been aſſigned for ſuch diſpenſation.

That ſuch diſpenſation continue in force no longer than to the end of the quarter in which it ſhall be granted; but, upon

freſh application, may be removed by the ſame authority.

That, for the purpoſe of allowing the librarians ſufficient time to inſpect the books at the end of each quarter (according to the order, dated 1748) all books be kept in the library on the day appointed for their return, and the whole of the day following.

That the above orders be printed, and hung up in the library.—Such are the orders.

Theſe orders, it will be naturally hoped by every one, did not originate in a wanton abuſe of power, nor in a ſelfiſh and intereſted deſire to keep theſe national treaſures from public notice. On enquiry, it will be found that the true and immediate reaſons were the unreaſonable delays in returning books to the library; and, were an accurate ſtatement given of the books miſſing on the various ſurveys which have been made, the number would be found very great. Suffice it to ſay, that ſuch delays and mal-practices prepared the way for the above orders. It ſhould, at the ſame time too, be known, that the Univerſity of Cambridge has been always diſtinguiſhed for a liberality not only to its own members, but to others: and of this liberality numerous inſtances could be produced—that, in caſes where perſons have been employed in works, which required the uſe of books in the Public Library, the moſt ample conceſſions have been uſually made; and that the conduct of Mr. Marſhall, who attends at the library, exceeds all praiſe, as well for his ſtrict integrity in the diſcharge of his office, as for his reſpectful courteſy to ſtrangers. E. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for the* YEAR X. (1802) *read at the* ATHENEUM *of* PARIS, DEC. 30, *by* JEROME LALANDE.

IF it were a matter of ſurprize laſt year, to ſee the Hiſtory of Aſtronomy begin with an account of the diſcovery of a new planet, it is not leſs ſo, that another ſhould have been obſerved in the courſe of the preſent year. It was indeed by accident, that this laſt planet was diſcovered; but ſuch fortunate accidents can only happen to intelligent and indefatigable aſtronomers.

At nine o'clock in the evening of the 28th of March, 1802, Dr. Olbers was attending at Bremen to the planet Piazzi, on which aſtronomers had employed themſelves for the preceding year. He was examining, with his teleſcope, all the ſmall ſtars in the wing of Virgo, with a view of aſcertaining their ſeveral poſitions, in order that he might the more readily determine the ſituations of the planet. While he was obſerving the twentieth ſtar of Virgo, near which he had ſeen the planet in the month of January, he was ſurprized to ſee near this ſtar, which is of the ſixth magnitude, another ſmall one of the ſeventh. Knowing that it was not there at the time of his firſt obſervations, he haſtened to aſcertain its poſition; but, during the two hours in which he was employed in making obſervations, he perceived that in that ſpace of time it had changed its place. The two ſucceeding nights afforded him ample means of determining its motions, which he found to be at the rate of 10′ per day. As ſoon as he had made public this intereſting obſervation, aſtronomers took the earlieſt opportunity of attending to this new ſtar, and of calculating its orbit. Dr. Gauſs, a very able geometrician, of Brunſwic, calculated the elements of the orbit, and Citizen Burckhardt employed himſelf on the ſame buſineſs.

On the 4th of June, C. Burckhardt finiſhed his calculations, and found its revolution would be completed in four years, ſeven months, and twenty ſeven days; its diſtance 2.785, or 288 millions of miles; its excentricity 0.2463, which produces an inequality of 28° 25′; its inclination to the orbit 34° 51′; its node 5ˢ 22° 28′; its aphelion 10ˢ 2° 3′; and the epoch of its longitude for the year 1802 4ˢ 23° 10′.

In November, C. Burckhardt gave to the public the reſult of obſervations made up to the 20th day of September, 1802; from this we find the

	Yrs.	M.	D.
Revolution to be	4	7	13
Diſtance			2.7699
Excentricity			0.2463

	S	°	′	″
Inclination	0	34	38	0
Node	5	22	27	35
Aphelion	10	1	12	19
Epoch (1802)	4	23	21	38
Equation	0	28	25	0

The ſame gentleman alſo calculated the perturbations of the planet Olbers, which amount to many degrees, and will of courſe require changes in the preceding elements. M. Gauſs has publiſhed, in Zach's Journal for September, an ephemeris of this planet up to the firſt of July, 1803. But, as

as ſoon as C. Burckhardt has finiſhed his calculation of its perturbations, he will give us the elements ſtill more accurately.

Early in January, Dr. Olbers found again the planet Piazzi, which had diſappeared for a conſiderable time. About the middle of February, M. Gauſs calculated the new elements; and M. Burckhardt undertook to aſcertain the perturbations, which this planet experiences from the attraction of Jupiter, and has laid down more accurate elements. Theſe perturbations were alſo calculated by M. Oriani, of Milan, which were taken by M. Gauſs, for the take of obtaining more accurate elements with regard to its orbit. Thoſe given by M. de Zach, in his Journal for November, are,

Diſtance -	2.7675	
	days.	hours.
Tropical revolution	1681	9
Excentricity -	0.078835	
	°	′ ″
Equation -	9	2 0
Inclination -	10	57 37
Epoch (1803)	233	37 35
Aphelion -	326	37 40
Node - -	80	55 1*

The King of Naples has made an addition of 1200 francs to M. Piazzi's ſalary, in conſideration of his diſcovery of the new planet, and of the reſpect which he teſtified to his Sicilian Majeſty, by calling it, in his writings, the *Ceres Ferdinandez*.

One comet has been ſeen this year; and, although it was very ſmall, yet it was diſcovered in three different places: on the 24th of Auguſt, at Marſeilles, by Louis Pons, keeper of the obſervatory; on the 28th, by Citizen Mechain, one of our moſt celebrated obſervers, of whom we have already a great number; and, on the 2d of September, at Bremen, by Dr. Olbers. This comet was in Serpentarius very faint and ill defined, having a very ſenſible nucleus. Mechain and Meſſier, at Paris; and Vidal, at Mirepoix, obſerved it with the greateſt attention till the 3d of October. Mechain calculated the elements from his own obſervations, and found the

	☊	°	′
Node -	10	10	17
Inclination -	0	57	0
Perihelion -	11	2	8
Diſtance -		1.0942	

It reaches the perihelion, September 9, 20 43′ 15″; direct motion.

The elements calculated by Olbers are publiſhed in Zach's Journal, as well as his obſervations.

This comet is one of thoſe which, at the neareſt diſtance to the ſun, is farther than the earth is from that body; of theſe there are ninety-three, the orbits of which are known.

C. Lalande, jun. has furniſhed the exact poſitions of ſome ſtars hitherto unknown, with which aſtronomers had frequently been obliged to compare this comet; in this buſineſs he has been engaged theſe fifteen years.

The new Tables of the Moon by M. Burg, form a very important epoch in the Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for this year. I had learnt from M. Zach, that Burg had been long employed at Vienna, amidſt poverty and obſcurity, in calculating obſervations of the moon made at Greenwich, with a view of improving the tables; and in March, 1798, the Commiſſioners of the Inſtitute aſſembled at the Board of Longitude to fix on a ſubject for a prize, I propoſed to them to require the eſtabliſhment of the moon's epochs, by a great number of obſervations. I knew that M. Burg had calculated a great many, and I thought this would be a fit opportunity for him to publiſh them, while, at the ſame time, it would furniſh us with the means of remunerating him for his labours. When the prize came to be decided, it was propoſed to divide it between M. Burg and Citizen Bouvard, who had alſo made many intereſting reſearches on the ſame ſubject. But Bonaparte, the preſident of the day, ſeemed deſirous that the prize ſhould be doubled, in order that each candidate might have 3400 francs: this was unanimouſly agreed to. Citizen Laplace, conceiving that even this ſum was too ſmall for a labour ſo immenſe as that of M. Burg, and knowing that from theſe calculations he could readily deduce all the moon's equations with a preciſion never before obtained, engaged the Board of Longitude to propoſe a prize of 6000 francs on this ſubject, which was furniſhed in equal parts by the Miniſter of the Interior, and the Miniſter of the Marine. The queſtion was made public in June, 1800, and in November, 1801, we received the tables ſo long wanted. In about two months, Laplace announced to the Inſtitute, that he had recognized, in the theory of the moon, an equation, the period of which is 180 years, which amounts to 16″, and which will explain the diſagreement noticed between the mean motion of the moon 100 years ago, and that given by the laſt obſervations. This equation

* See Monthly Mag. Vol. 15, P. 163.

is composed of two terms, of which, for the present, we have only the sum, but it has been the mean of establishing, in the motion of the moon, at different periods, a regularity which had never before been obtained.

On the 25th of July, a deputation from the Board of Longitude made its report to the First Consul on the labours of Burg, and on the prize of six thousand francs. I reminded him that he had caused the first prize to be doubled, and that it would be worthy of his character to do the same with the present—He instantly complied. The Minister Chaptal, who was present, urged me to engage Burg to come to live at Paris, where he should have an annual pension of three thousand francs. He would have been an excellent co-operator in improving the science of astronomy in France, where it is so much cultivated: but this excellent man preferred his own country, though with less advantage. His Lunar Tables are about to be put to the press, as well as the new tables of the sun, calculated by Delambre; we have sent them to Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer-royal of England, who will be enabled by them to improve the *Nautical Almanack* which has long since been of the greatest importance to the art of navigation. Delambre's report will shortly appear in the *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 13.

It has been determined to print, at the expence of the Republic, the Arabic text, and a translation by C. Caussin, of all the observations, which are in the manuscript of Ibn Junis, lent to us by the Batavian Republic, together with an extract from a part, which it was not deemed necessary to translate or print. C. Caussin is the first of all the professors of Arabic, who has rendered his knowledge of real utility. I blamed them fifty years ago, for translating romances only.

Our observations on the transit of Mercury over the sun's disc, on the 9th of November, succeeded to our wishes, which was of consequence, as it will not be seen again at Paris till the 5th of May, 1832. The accuracy of my Tables of Mercury is completely confirmed by these observations. The egress of the center, according to a mean of all the observations, took place at $7' 34''$ after twelve; and the longitude of Mercury, which I then deduced, was $7^s\ 16^\circ\ 17'\ 9''$ at $21^h\ 2'\ 40''$ mean time of the true conjunction; taking into the account the correction to be made in the tables of the sun, which were observed by my nephew to be $10''4$. The geocentric latitude in conjunction was $56''$. I have had the most satisfactory confirmation of the theory of Mercury, which I read to the Institute on the 1st of January, 1796, and more details on this subject will be found in the Memoirs of that body.

M. Cassella, Physician to the King of Naples; and M. Bügge, Astronomer-royal at Copenhagen, have sent me accurate observations of this transit.

The solstice has been accurately observed with whole circles by Delambre, Burckhardt, and Lalande, my nephew; the mean of four hundred observations gives $23^\circ\ 28'\ 7''$, or $7''$ more than in my Tables; last year it was only $6''$; with this agreement we ought to be satisfied.

C. Duc-la-Chapelle has published, in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Institute, solsticial observations, which give $31''$ for the diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic in a hundred years. Mechain has again found $10''$ less for the obliquity at the winter-solstice.

C. Vidal has sent his observations of the new planets, and many others; he has finished some zones of circumpolar stars, which had not been completed in the *Histoire Céleste Françoise*, published in 1801. The inferior conjunction of Venus, observed in December by Burckhardt and Lalande, has given for the correction of my Tables $+29'$, which will not make $10'$ in the longitude, as seen from the sun. But, as the Tables of Venus had not been calculated with the perturbations, and as Lalande, jun. proposed to undertake this work, Chabrol furnished him with a table of the equation calculated to tenths and seconds, which was an essential preliminary. We have forty years exact observations of Venus, and these being from 1761 to 1801, will give us the motion of Venus as accurately as the Babylonian observation, made 2072 years ago, respecting which there is some doubt, as I have already explained in the *Mémoires de l'Academie*, 1785, p. 250.

The opposition of Mars, which took place on the 24th of December, could not be observed; but the observations of that night afforded means of correcting my nephew's Tables $5''$, which make only two in the heliocentric longitude.

The disappearance of Saturn's ring, which will take place in 1803, has been preceded by a singular phenomenon. The *anses* were on the point of becoming invisible, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mechain could observe them in the morning of the 20th of December.

Flauguergue

Flauguergue loſt ſight of them on the 16th, but they will ſoon re-appear. On the 28th of June, the ſun will paſs through the plane of the ring, and on that account they will not be ſeen till the 3d of Auguſt, at which time the earth will paſs to the north of the ring, and permit us to ſee the ſurface of it illuminated by the ſun.

Chabrol and Flauguergues have calculated tables of aberrations and nutations for ſix hundred ſtars of the fundamental catalogue, which my nephew inſerts every year in the *Connoiſſance des Temps*, and always with improvements.

Citizen Lalande, jun. continues to obſerve the right aſcenſions and declinations of a great number of ſtars not ſufficiently known; and Madam Lalande is going on with the reductions which ſhe promiſed for the 50,000 ſtars; 1500 will be found in the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for the year 13, which will ſoon appear. M. Bode has publiſhed an account of 10,000 in the catalogue of 17,000, which accompany the large and beautiful atlas in twenty ſheets, which has already been announced.

I gave an account laſt year* of the labours undertaken by the Swediſh aſtronomers, to aſcertain the degree of the meridian under the polar circle. M. Melanderhielm, notwithſtanding he was 76 years of age, directed this enterprize. In 1801, they had fixed on ſtations, erected ſignals, and built two obſervatories; and, between the 6th of February, and the 8th of April, 1802, they meaſured the baſe on the ice of the river Torneo, in ſpite of the great cold. They finiſhed the meaſurement of the angles of the triangles by the beginning of September, and then proceeded northwards, to commence their aſtronomical obſervations. We may therefore very ſoon expect to ſee the reſult of this new meaſure.

Mechain is, in conſequence of the conſular decree, about to undertake the meaſurement of the meridian as far as the iſland of Cabrera, which is forty leagues ſouth of Barcelona; by theſe means, the forty-fifth degree, which it is particularly intereſting for us to be acquainted with, will be a mean of the whole interval.

The Portugueſe have begun to diſtinguiſh themſelves in this ſcience. M. Demonfort has ſent us calculations of all the eclipſes of the ſun viſible at Liſbon, during this century. M. Monteira de Rocha, new tables of Mars, with all the perturbations; the equation is 10° 41′ 39″, which is 4″ greater than that in the tables of Lalande, my nephew. Damoiſeau is buſy at Liſbon in calculating a Nautical Almanack for the year 1806. I have deſired him to wait for the new Tables of the Sun and Moon, which will ſoon be printed.

We have received a deſcription of the obſervatory at Coimbra, from which it appears, that they have a ſector of ten feet, a five-feet meridian teleſcope, and a three-feet-and-a-half quadrant, divided by Troughton, of London. From M. Coſſali, of Parma, we have received the aſtronomical Ephemeris, to which the author has added a detailed account of the two new planets; and he follows my example, in calling them the Piazzi and Olbers, as a mark of reſpect due to the perſons who diſcovered them.

Van Swinden has ſent a Dutch Memoir on the new Meaſures, which had taken him much time; and he has obtained a decree for eſtabliſhing them in the Batavian Republic. Mr. Mackay has publiſhed in England, a curious work on the longitude.

Van Swinden propoſes to publiſh a Memoir on Reflecting Circles, which he is deſirous of introducing into the Dutch navy, and another on Marine Time-keepers. So long ago as the year 1774, I went to Holland to ſolicit the introduction of aſtronomy in navigation; the Stadtholder and Grand Penſionary promiſed to ſecond my views: my work on this ſcience was tranſlated into the Dutch language, but without producing any effect, notwithſtanding the need which navigators had of it; hereafter there is reaſon to believe that aſtronomy will be cultivated there in an effectual manner.

Van Swinden explains in this work all the methods by calculation, by graphical operations, and by inſtruments, the corrections made by Mackay to the methods of Borda and Dunthorn; thoſe of Kraft and of Douwes, of Stiendra. He has alſo added a collection of tables neceſſary to navigation. M. Mendoza has already publiſhed two large collections of tables on this ſubject, to which he has added a new method of finding the latitude, by two heights taken at a diſtance from the meridian. We have received the Vienna Ephemeris for 1803, which contains new tables of the moon by M. Frieſnecker, but it is evident that he has ſeen thoſe of Burg, which have been noticed before. In the Berlin Ephemeris for 1805, M. Bode has collected

* Particulars relating to the two new planets will be found in various parts of the Monthly Mag. ſee vol. xii. p. 88, 317—vol. xiii. p. 150, 224, 273, 366, 514—vol. xiv. p. 117, 119, &c. &c.

collected 170 pages of obſervations on the new planets, and on other important objects.

M. Schröter has publiſhed, with plates, a Continuation of his Obſervations on the Spots of the Moon, in a large volume, 4to. intitled *Selenotopographiſche Fragmente*, which will ſerve to give a correct idea of the ſurface of that luminary, and the changes which have taken place in it, in its atmoſphere, and in its mountains. The firſt part of this work appeared in 1791, from which I publiſhed two extracts, which ſhew with how much patience and aſſiduity this able aſtronomer has examined the ſurface of the moon. Theſe new obſervations have been made with great care, during the laſt eleven years, by means of the beſt optical inſtruments; and they entitle him to the gratitude of aſtronomers, as they will ſerve as a baſe and term of compariſon in their future reſearches on the changes of the moon. He has obſerved mountains 4000 toiſes in height, and has been able to determine, that the part of the lunar atmoſphere, which is capable of producing twilight, is about 300 toiſes in height. He has alſo ſeen objects which were not viſible during his former obſervations, and which, at firſt ſight, he attributed to ſome changes in the ſurface of the moon; but, he remarks, with the reſerve of an able aſtronomer, that the particular ſtate of the lunar atmoſphere may have concealed theſe objects at the time of his firſt obſervations.

Dr. Henzenburg, of Hamburg, made, laſt ſummer, thirty-one experiments on the fall of heavy bodies, from the height of 235 feet Paris meaſure, and he found that bodies do not fall vertically; there are 4 lines of declination towards the eaſt, and 1.5 line towards the ſouth; the variations have been found to be a little more by M. Guglielmini, at Bologna; but all theſe experiments prove the rotation of the earth.

I publiſhed in June the two laſt volumes of Montucla's Grand Hiſtory of Mathematics, the fourth is almoſt entirely conſecrated to the hiſtory of aſtronomy and navigation, which I have continued till the time that we became acquainted. There has appeared alſo, in two volumes, quarto, with plates, a Hiſtory of the Meaſure of Time by Means of Clocks, by Ferdinand Berthoud, in which will be found the principal inventions in this branch of mechaniſm. The author takes notice of all the celebrated clock makers, excepting his own nephew, to whom we are indebted for the beſt marine watches, which have been manufactured ſince 1784. In connection with this ſubject, I would obſerve, that Mr. Emery, of London, is lately dead, and his widow has four time-keepers to diſpoſe of, which will be a precious acquiſition to the purchaſers.

We have received the ſeventh and eighth volumes of the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy; in the former, Mr. Young has examined Sir I. Newton's ſolution of the problem reſpecting the preceſſion of the equinoxes.

In July, my ſmall Tables of Logarithms made their appearance; they are the moſt exact and convenient tables yet publiſhed. The third volume of De Laplace's *Mecanique Céleſte* was publiſhed in December, which will make a ſort of epoch in phyſical aſtronomy. In this volume will be found a continuation of the important reſearches of this great geometrician, and the perturbations of each of the planets cauſed by the action of all the others; a new theory of the moon, which contains, among other things, a diſcovery of a new inequality, the period of which, as I have before obſerved, is 180 years.

M. Haſſenfratz has publiſhed his courſe *De Phyſique Céleſte*; or, Leſſons on the Expoſition of the Syſtem of the World. In this work, the author takes no notice of my Aſtronomy, but he has not failed to borrow from it whatever was ſuitable to his purpoſe, which he could not find elſewhere; I have diſcovered ſome errors in it.

The Commiſſioners of the Board of Longitude have ſent to the preſs the obſervations made during the laſt two years with the new inſtruments of the Obſervatory, by Mechain and Bouvard, to be printed in folio, like thoſe made at Greenwich, and which are worthy of being followed as a model.

Laſt July, M. de Roſſel arrived in Paris, with the Journal of Voyages made with a view of inquiring after La Pérouſe, under the command of Captain d'Entrecaſteux. La Grandiere has alſo a Journal of that Voyage, which has been reſtored by the Engliſh Government, who had it in their poſſeſſion about a year.

Information has been received from Citizen Bernier, who has been to New Holland, that Captain Baudin put into port only twice in the diſtance of 1200 miles through which he ſailed on the weſtern coaſt. He prepared to reſume the continuation of that expedition north and ſouth, but I fear the zeal of the aſtronomer will be counteracted by the indifference of the

the captain, and that this voyage, on which we placed such hopes, will not be so interesting as it might have been.

The ship, Lady Nelson, sent with the Investigator, Captain Flinders, arrived at New Holland about the middle of December, 1801, and met the Géographe, commanded by Captain Baudin; at Port Jackson he found the Naturaliste, commanded by Hamelin, who set sail about the middle of May, in search of the Géographe, from which he had been separated in a gale of wind. He has sent to the minister his observations, and a chart of those parts of New Holland which he visited. Captain Flinders has made some discoveries between Van Diemen's Land, and the southern part of New South Wales. Joseph Joachin and M. de Ferrer have sent me a great many positions observed on the Mississippi and on the Ohio, which are become the more interesting, as the French Government are forming plans to draw from this new colony immense advantages.

Commodore Billing's voyage in the North Seas has vastly extended the boundaries of our knowledge; in this work is a capital map by M. Bauer and Mr. Arrowsmith. The officers complain of their commander, who refused to let them penetrate farther north, notwithstanding the instructions which he had received, to seek for a passage by the Frozen Ocean.

M. Seetzen, physician, accompanied by M. Jacobzen, surgeon, are about to penetrate into the interior of Africa; in their preparations they are assisted by M. Zach, of Gotha; and the Duke of Gotha has furnished them with a very valuable astronomical apparatus. M. Seetzen means to go to Constantinople by the eastern coast of Africa, where he thinks he shall meet with some caravans on the coast of Zanguebar or Monoemugi. He hopes to be four or five years on his travels.

The map of the country situated between the Adige and the Adda, in Mantua and Cremona, will be shortly followed by others of Piedmont, the Italian Republic, the isle of the Elbe, &c. On these works more than a hundred ingenious geographers are employed, among whom are Nouet, Henry, and Tranchet.

M. Henry has quitted Bavaria in disgust; he nevertheless is employed on a map of that country, but we shall lose the measure of a degree which he proposed to execute. We shall, however, have an uninterrupted trigonometrical draft of the country between the Adige and the Scheldt, and from Brest to Munich, which will greatly accelerate the filling up of a complete topography. A map of Egypt has been engraved on fifty sheets; and others of the Morea, and the neighbouring islands. Materials are also collecting for those of St. Domingo and Louisiana. A project is set on foot for giving a new and corrected edition of the grand Map of France in 183 sheets. Our collection of manuscript maps and charts, which already amount to 7400, is daily increasing, and will, in the hands of Citizen Barbier-Dubocage, furnish, for the science of geography, immense resources.

In the *Memorial Topographique et Militaire*, we have a Notice on the Construction of Maps; a treatise on Geodesiacal Operations; Tables for reducing the Angles of one Plan to those of another; and for determining of Heights by the Barometer.

M. Mentelle has undertaken, for the First Consul, a terrestrial globe, of such a size, that every thing may be drawn upon it that is known in the science of geography.

The National Institute has offered a prize to him who shall, during the year, have made the most curious observation, or have written the most useful memoir, on the science of astronomy.

C. Chaptal, the Minister of the Interior, has attached several calculators to the Board of Longitude: he has made handsome presents to C. Flaugergues, an assiduous observer; and to C. Pons, the keeper of the observatory at Marseilles, who has discovered a second comet.

When the Board of Consultation was suppressed, which had been established for the purpose of distributing rewards, and which was very useful in the years 1793 and 1794, the Institute was charged to replace it, and to propose to Government the rewards which it would become them to grant. The Institute has neglected to make use of this right, which I now urge it to do.

M. Jacotot, Professor of Astronomy at Dijon, has obtained from Citizen Giraudet what was necessary to repair the observatory at Dijon, which had been injured by fire. I was very desirous of observing there the eclipse of the sun, on the 28th of August, but the state of the atmosphere put an end to all my hopes. I have, however, received the observations of Thulis, of Marseilles, and those of Flaugergues, at Viviers, on that phenomenon.

Prince Henry of Wurtemberg, has purchased the fine instruments that Megnie made at Paris. The mirror of the telescope sent by Dr. Herschel to Petersburg has been returned for him to mount.

Kramp

Kramp ſolicits the eſtabliſhment of an obſervatory at Cologn. The academy at Turin demands the re-eſtabliſhment of her own, and M. Henry has offered to take the direction of it.

Canovai and Delricco have publiſhed Tables of Logarithms. The King of Etruria has come to a determination of employing an aſtronomer in his philoſophical muſeum, where he has already a fine collection of inſtruments. M. Poczobut, of Vilna, in Lithuania, has, after a long interval, occaſioned by the ſeveral revolutions in Poland, reſumed his very uſeful obſervations.

General Chabert, returned from England, after an abſence of ten years, has been elected to the Board of Longitude, where his labours in the ſcience of geography give him juſt claims; and his great age (ſeventy-eight years) does not prevent him from aſſiſting at our ſittings, and of being uſeful by his advice and experience.

Citizen Berthoud has executed for the obſervatory a pendulum worth one thouſand crowns, the pivots of which turn on rubies; we truſt that this will, in every reſpect, be equal to that preſented by the Firſt Conſul to the obſervatory of Milan. Berthoud has increaſed the number of his marine time-keepers. Citizen Pons, clock-maker, has placed, for experiments, in my obſervatory, a half-ſecond pendulum, with a very excellent ſcapement, which performs its motions with ſurpriſing regularity. Leveque has publiſhed, in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Inſtitute, a learned Memoir on the Longitude, and particularly on the charts of Maingon, for reducing the diſtances of the moon obſerved at ſea.

Citizen Richer has made a new trigonometrical compaſs for reducing the diſtances of the moon from the ſtars. He has invented ſeveral ingenious methods for dividing into unequal parts the rules which contain the diſtance, the ſum, and the difference of the heights. In my *Abregé de Navigation*, I gave a deſcription of the inſtrument which had obtained the prize in 1791; and, in the *Connoiſſance des Temps*, for the year 4, I gave a demonſtration of La Grange's formula from which this inſtrument was made. M. Richer's compaſs is evidently an improvement on this: the only diſadvantage attending it is, that it cannot be made for leſs than ſix hundred francs.

Girard read to the Inſtitute a conſiderable Memoir on the Egyptian *Nilometre*, in which he ſhews, that Eratoſthenes's meaſure of the earth was very exact.

The Abbé Teſta has publiſhed at Rome a Diſſertation on the Zodiac found in Egypt, at Dendera, in which he undertakes to prove, that it cannot be traced farther back, than three hundred years before the Chriſtian era. In the Hiſtory of Herodotus, tranſlated by Larcher, in 1802, there is an attack upon thoſe who would carry back the epoch of the Egyptian zodiac ſix thouſand years; and his only reaſon is, that it will make it exiſt two hundred and ſeventeen years before the creation, as if the time of creation was ſuſceptible of calculation*. He inſerts an account given by M. Viſconti, who ſays, that the firſt ſign of the grand zodiac is that of Leo; that the ſcales, a ſymbol of the equinox, was at his place, and that the reſemblance of the greater part of the Greek ſigns goes to prove, that this zodiac was not executed at a more remote period, than that in which the Greeks excelled in the ſcience of aſtronomy; he is almoſt entirely convinced, that it was the work of the firſt century in the Chriſtian era. The exterior cornice bears a Greek inſcription, which might decide the queſtion; but another inſcription contains ſome Roman names, and it announces a Cæſar, which muſt have been Auguſtus or Tiberius. In ſhort, M. Viſconti ſays, that the architecture of the Temple of Dendera, though in the Egyptian taſte, and although ſome of their hieroglyphics are inſcribed on the walls, nevertheleſs exhibits unequivocal marks of the Grecian arts. For my part, I obſerved in Denon's engraving, that Cancer is drawn in the two lines, at the beginning of the deſcending ſigns, and at the end of the aſcending ones, which proves that the ſummer ſolſtice was then about the middle of Cancer, and this will carry us back three thouſand years. But I have ſhewn, in my aſtronomy, that Eudoxus, who wrote three hundred and ſeventy years before our era; and Aratus, who followed Eudoxus, deſcribed the ſphere, according to an ancient tradition, which goes back twelve or thirteen hundred years before the common era, and which evidently came from Egypt or India. Petau, Whiſton, Freret, Legentil, approved of this date, and thus it is very reaſonable that it ſhould be found in the zodiac of Dendera;

* On this ſubject, ſee the learned Mr. Henley's paper in the Monthly Mag. vol. xiv. p. 295, 300.

it

it may therefore be esteemed, on this account, as a work of the Greeks.

Citizen Villoison, famous for his Greek learning, has celebrated the science of astronomy in Latin verse; which shews his talent for poetry, and his great taste for astronomy. He addressed the poem to me on my birth-day, and published it in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*. In the notes, he speaks of the labours of both uncle and nephew, and of those of the niece of Citizen Burckhardt, their very learned co-operator, and most intimate friend.

Boulaye, of Troyes, has addressed a very excellent epistle to Piazzi, on the Discovery of his Planet; it may be seen in No. 4. of the Memoirs of the Academical Society of the Department of the Aube.

M. Coulomb read to the Institute an Account of his Experiments on Magnetic Needles—See Monthly Mag. vol. xv. p. 261. The declination of the needle at Paris has been observed by Citizen Bouvard at the Observatory: on the 2d of May, it was 22° 3′, and on the 22d of July it was only 21° 45′. By Lenoir it was found to be, on the 20th of June, 22° 6′; but the changes which happen at different hours of the day, and in different parts of the year, give a variation of more than 10′; it may therefore be taken at 22°, and so it was found in the years 1792 and 1800; so that it appears stationary, whilst, for ten years before, it increased at the rate of 6 or 8′ per ann. I observed it, forty years ago, to be 18¼—*Connoissance des Temps*, 1762.

M. Simonin, Professor at Croific, sends us the result of a thousand Observations on the Tides, with the necessary tables to keep an account of the variations that the sun and moon produce upon them, with regard to the height and distance of those bodies.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Shall feel much obliged by the insertion of the following in your truly valuable Miscellany:

"What is the safest and least expensive method of heating, and keeping up a regular heat, in an extensive printing-office, sixty-three feet long, twenty-seven feet wide, and divided into three apartments, twelve feet high, by three floors? In the rooms are always suspended large quantities of damp sheets of paper, and the heat is to be diffused as equally as possible in each room. As a great number of workmen will be employed, and several printing presses, it is expedient, that whatever means are employed for heating the apartments should afford the fewest obstacles to the carrying on of the business." Your's, &c.

S. HAMILTON.

*** Gentlemen who may be qualified and disposed to answer this question, are requested to address themselves either to the Editor for the use of the Magazine, or privately to Mr. HAMILTON to the care of the publisher.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

VALENTINE GREATRAKS.

Extracts of Letters from Mr. Herbert Alexander Phaire, of St. John's, near Ennisco-rthy, in the County of Wexford, in Ireland, relating to Mr. Greatraks*, the famous Irish Stroker.—From the Originals in the British Museum.

February 29, 174¾.

MR. Valentine Greatraks was born at Stoke Gabriel, in Devonshire, where he had an estate, which he sold, and then lived and died at his estate of Affane, within a mile of Cappoqueen, in the county of Waterford. He was the eldest son, and educated at Oxford. There is some account of him in A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* He was a lieutenant of horse (I think) in Ludlow's Troop. He was a man of great parts, and strictly virtuous. He married the sister of Sir William Godolphin, who was King Charles the Second's Ambassador at Madrid. He had but two children, both sons. The eldest, William, married Col. Wheeler's daughter, in the Queen's County, and died soon after. The second, Edmund (after Sir Edmundbury Godfrey) married the daughter of a glassman in Bristol, and died soon after. There is one of the name, a distant relation, that now lives at Affane, where Mr. Greatraks one night

* See the following pamphlets published respecting this extraordinary man:—Greatarick (Valent.) Account of his strange Cures, London, 1666, 4to. Wonders no Miracles; or, an Examination of Greatarick's Cures, London, 1666, 4to. Enthusiasmus Triumphatus, written by Philophilus Parresiastes, with the Observations and Reply of Alazonomastix, London, 1656, 8vo.

dreamed thrice, that he had virtue in his hands; and next morning ſeeing a man fall down as dead with the epilepſy, he ſtroaked, and recovered him inſtantly. This was his firſt patient. He grew ſo famous that his court was filled with diſeaſed every morning, which he always ſpent in their favour. Wherever he went, a great throng attended him, moſt of whom he cured; but he would never touch any that looked venereal, ſaying, he took that to be a juſt judgment for their ſins. All diſorders were not obedient to his touch, but he failed in few. My father, who had the leaſt implicit faith of any man, had a violent fever, and Mr. Greatraks turned it away in two minutes. He had, at another time, a terrible ague, which, when the fit ſtruck him, Mr. Greatraks cured in a minute or two, by holding him by the wriſts; and he never had a fit after. Mr. Greatraks alſo cured a ſiſter of mine of the king's evil, by ſtroaking.

March 3, 174$\frac{3}{4}$.

Mr. Greatraks was of large ſtature, and ſurpriſing ſtrength. He has very often taken a handful of hazlenuts, and cracked moſt of them with one gripe of his hand, and has often divided a ſingle hazlenut by his thumb and fore-finger. He had the largeſt, heavieſt, and ſofteſt hand (I believe) of any man in his time, to which I do attribute the natural reaſon of his great virtue in his hand above other men. Many years ago, I took the following note out of a book, intitled "*Enthuſiaſm Triumphant*," per Dr. R. Dean of C.—"I refer all his virtue to his particular temper and complexion, and I take his ſpirits to be a kind of elixir and univerſal ferment, and that he cures (as Dr. Mead expreſſes it) by a ſanative contagion." I remember, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, in his Letters, mentions ſome of thoſe he ſtroaked and cured in England, and that continued perfectly well. It is a pity thoſe letters, to the number of 104, are not in ſome body's hands that would oblige the world by publiſhing them: they contain many remarkable things, and the beſt and trueſt Secret Hiſtory of King Charles the Second's Reign.

March 10, 174$\frac{3}{4}$.

When Mr. Greatraks came to my father's, the court was crowded with patients, whom he attended all the forenoon. Many were perfectly cured, without any return of their diſorder, and moſt received benefit; but, in my time, his virtue was much abated; but I have heard my two eldeſt ſiſters, who were women grown, and my eldeſt brother, and my father and mother, and many other honeſt people, that would ſpeak nothing but truth, often ſay, that they have many times ſeen him ſtroak a violent pain from the ſhoulder to the elbow, and ſo to the wriſt, and thence to the top of the thumb, and, by holding it ſtrongly for ſome time, it has evaporated. There are many wonderful relations of this kind, which, though aſſuredly true, have ſo much the air of romance, that I have no pleaſure in relating them. Mr. Greatraks married to his ſecond wife the widow Rotheram, near Camolin, in the county of Wexford, and died, I believe, in the year 1685.

Memorandum of a Preſage of the happy State of the Church under a Prince of Orange.

Mem.—I heard both Dr. Gilbert Peele, (now principal of Edinburgh Colledge) and Mr. Archibald Hamilton (an ancient Preſbyter. Min^{r}. in the north of Ireland) relate the following paſſage in the time of King Charles the Second's reign, viz.—That in the year 1650 there was a meeting or ſynod of Preſbyter miniſters in the North of Ireland; among whom one ancient Miniſter ſatt, ſeemingly drowſy, while the reſt were debating ſome matters before them. Upon which, being aſked if he were taking a nap; he replied, no; his ſoul had been raviſhed with the proſpect of the happy days the Church of God, in theſe kingdoms, ſhould enjoy under a Prince of Orange.

That this paſſage was by the s^{d} Rev^{d}. perſons related to mee ſome time before King Charles the 2$^{d's}$ death, I do freely atteſt.

7 *June*, 1699. J. Boyse.

My Lord Granard (I have been aſſured by thoſe who reaped the benefit thereof) did, by King Charles the 2$^{d's}$ order, diſtribute 600l. per annum to the Preſbyter^{n} miniſters in the north of Ireland towards their ſubſiſtence, under the notion of ſecret ſervice.

In conſideration whereof, and of their early eſpouſing King William's intereſt in the Revolution, he has out of his royal bounty given them a grant of 1200l. per annum. J. B.

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR.

Extracted from one of the Volumes, intitled "A ſhort Memorial and Chronicle of Things paſt, concerning my Father, Myſelf, my Wives, and Children."

"Late ſupping I forbear;
Wine and women I forſwear;

My

My neck and feet I keep from cold;
No marvel then, though I be old;
I am a willow, not an oak;
I chide, but never hurt with ſtroke."

This was the anſwer of my godfather, William Poulett, Knight, Lord St. John, Earl of Wiltſhire, Marquis of Wincheſter, Lord High Treaſurer of England, being demanded by an inward friend how he had lived in the times of King Edward the Fourth, King Richard the Third, King Henry the Seventh, King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, in all times of his life, increaſing in greatneſs of honour and preferment. He died the 10th of March, 1572, at the age of ninety-ſeven, and ſaw 103 perſons deſcended from him.

JOHN BUNYAN.

Mr. BAGFORD, a ſhort time before he died, told the celebrated Thomas Hearne, that he once walked into the country on purpoſe to ſee the ſtudy of John Bunyan. When he came, John received him very civilly and courteouſly, but his ſtudy conſiſted only of a bible and a ſmall parcel of books, which had been written by himſelf, all lying on a ſingle ſhelf.

MATTHEW PRIOR.

The particular attention which Prior paid to the printing of his works may be gathered from the following note to Mr. Wanley, Lord Oxford's librarian, the original of which is in the Britiſh Muſeum.

"Dear Mr. Wanley, 5 *Apr.* 1718.

"I torment you before my appointed time, finding this ſheet at home: As ſoon as you have looked it over, it may be carried immediately to the printer. I will trouble you to-morrow morning for the ſheet which you have. It is *Compliment* in the moſt refined French Dictionaries, but I ſubmit to you, as I ought with great reaſon to do, every thing concerning literature. Your's ever,

M. PRIOR.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

LETTER *from* DR. HICKES *to* DR. ARTHUR CHARLET, MASTER *of* UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD;—*copied from the Original in the Bodleian Library.*

"*Jan.* 23, 1710-11.

"DEAR SIR,

"I Am ſo taken up with writing additions to the third edition of my book, that of late I have ſcarce written letters to any, but can defer ſending my humble thanks no longer for your kind new year's gift, the ſtately Almanack, and the *Orationes ex Poetis Latinis*, where, after looking upon the title-page, I happened to dip in p. 46, where I caſt my eye on the *Sortes Virgilianæ* of Charles I.

"At bello audacis populi vexatus, &c."

This gave me ſome melancholick reflection for an hour or two, and made me call to mind the ſtory of *Bernini*, and his buſt, burnt in Whitehall. It made me alſo call to mind the omens that happened at the coronation of his ſon James II. which I ſaw, viz. the tottering of his crown upon his head, the broken canopy over it, and the rent flag hanging upon the White Tower, over againſt my door, when I came home from the coronation. It was torn by the wind at the ſame time the ſignal was given to the Tower that he was crowned. I put no great ſtreſs upon omens, but I cannot deſpiſe them; moſt of them, I believe, come by chance, but ſome from ſuperior intellectual agents, eſpecially thoſe which regard the fate of kings and nations. I pray give my moſt humble ſervice to Sir Philip Sydenham, and all my friends, and accept the ſame from him, who is, with free reſpect,

"Sir,

"Your moſt obliged and humble

"Servant,

"GEO. HICKES."

The following LETTER *from* AARON HILL *to the celebrated* EARL *of* OXFORD, *is an excellent Foil to that which Johnſon wrote to Lord Cheſterfield.—The Original is now among the Harleian Manuſcripts in the Muſeum, No.* 7523.

"MY LORD,

"The character, perhaps, if I were ſilent, might tell your Lordſhip, that I have heretofore anonymouſly troubled you; but the nature of what I have now the honour to addreſs you about obliges me to own a name, which never was ſubſcribed with ſo much hearty zeal and veneration, as it will be at the bottom of this paper.

"Your Lordſhip has, herewith, the ſample of a product new to Britain; grateful for your bounties, ſhe addreſſes this as one among a thouſand happy conſequences of the peace ſhe owes you. The printed account, which will be publiſhed ſome time hence, will make your Lordſhip fully acquainted with the nature of the thing. The poem is no more than an honeſt Muſe's poor acknowledgment of

duty inexpreſſible; and I hope your Lordſhip will diſtinguiſh, that ſhe ſtoops not to the modern mercenary motives of poetic application.

"You may perhaps confeſs the art deſerving of your patronage, when it ſhall be made appear, that a propriety in its exercife muſt infallibly, ſome few years hence, entitle to an annual profit of above a million. But you will judge it infinitely overbearing the pretenſions of a private perſon: of this I am ſo juſtly ſenſible, that I only aim to hold it till its extent and benefit, acknowledged publicly, ſhall render it an offering worthy of that duty I ſhall owe to your directions.

"But infant arts, how promiſing ſoever, are like infant trees, incapable of thriving, but by due protection.

"Stranger to your perſon, ſhall I hope this bleſſing from your power? or, rather, ſhall I be forgiven if I doubt it? Our age has no Mecænas, if we miſs him in your character; and the merit, which is perſonally wanting, will be found in my diſcovery. You are too true a patriot to think a public good unworthy your encouragement. Might I, by your Lordſhip's introduction, preſent her Majeſty a ſpecimen of this oil, this new increaſe of her country's value, the honour of the royal notice would greatly influence to my advantage; and I ſhall be more than happy, if ſome future moment calls upon my ſoul to prove I can deſerve this favour at your Lordſhip's hands.

That I preſume to throw myſelf thus freely on your noble nature, may convince your Lordſhip that I know it rightly; and your diſcerning ſoul inſpires too generous ſentiments to let me fear your liſtening favourably to a ſuit, which cannot, tho' I want the honour of your knowledge, be improperly addreſſed, ſince the ſtation you adorn has given you the ſame ſuperiority in power and diſtinction, which you naturally held in wiſdom and humanity.

If your Lordſhip ſhall, in ſome unbending hour, be pleaſed to ſummon an attendance, which I preſume not to obtrude amidſt a crowded levy, and the general importance of your moments, I ſhall, with a heart full of gratitude, add a perſonal reverence to the preſent diſtant veneration of, my Lord, your Lordſhip's

"Moſt obedient and moſt devoted
"Servant,
"*Gt. Ruſſell-ſtreet*, "AARON HILL."
"*April* 12, 1714."

A LETTER *from* DR. SECKER, *on being made* BISHOP *of* BRISTOL, *to* MR. FOX*, *of* PLYMOUTH.

SIR, *May* 8, 1736.

I return you my hearty thanks for the congratulations you have made me in ſo obliging a manner, and for your friendly expreſſions of good will and good opinion, which I place a high value upon, as they come from a perſon, whoſe frankneſs and ſincerity I remember very well, and eſteem very truly. I hope your private manner of life has been free from any great uneaſineſs; and I aſſure you the more public one which I lead has no great ſatisfaction in it. I endeavour to think as juſtly, and to act as rightly, as I can. I do my beſt to do no harm in the world, and it is not eaſy to do much good; every one in his ſtation, however, ſhould try. And, I hope, the experience I have had of the world has tended to ſtrengthen in me one diſpoſition very neceſſary to this end; a diſpoſition to think reaſonably and mildly of all men, and to reſpect and honour all good and virtuous men; from which principle, I am, with ſincere regard, Sir,

Your affectionate humble ſervant,
THOMAS BRISTOL.

Extracts of a Letter of the Rev PETER PECKARD, afterwards Dean of Peterborough, to the Rev. PAUL CARDALE, of Eveſham, Author of the *True New Teſtament Doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt*, in Anſwer to a Letter from Mr. Cardale, 1767, Auguſt 17, in which he had given his Senſe of ſome Scripture Paſſages in Phil. ii. in Coloſſians, in Hebrews, and relative to the ſubject of his book.

Accept, dear Sir, of my ſincereſt thanks for your very obliging letter, dated Aug. 17. You are ſo kind as to deſire to hear from me, and I cannot deny myſelf the pleaſure. I am not able at preſent to enter particularly into the ſubject; but, in general, I can give you this ſatisfaction, that I do not at preſent ſee, but that the parts of Scripture in queſtion may reaſonably admit of your interpretation. At leaſt, it ſeems to me ſo fair, candid, and concluſive, that I ſhall never any more maintain what has hitherto appeared to me the doctrine of the Scripture, though I have *always* thought it attended with great

* This gentleman was a fellow-ſtudent with Dr. Secker, under Mr. Eames, who was at the head of a diſſenting academy, in London.

difficulties,

difficulties. Should my health permit, I faithfully promiſe you, that I will give all your arguments their full weight, and ſhall conſider them with a very friendly attention. I am ſatisfied we have the ſame object in view, *truth*, the only object worth a ſerious purſuit. All unwarrantable impediments to a free enquiry and a farther reformation, whereſoever they come from, I do moſt ſincerely deteſt: it makes no difference with me, whether a Pope lives at *Rome*, at *Geneva*, or at *Lambeth*. I acknowledge no papa, and will, in this reſpect, call no man *father*; for, whether it be a Calvin, a Cranmer, or a holy inquiſitor, that condemns a man to the flames for hereſy, I equally abominate the condemnation. Being a Proteſtant in profeſſion, I would be always conſiſtent, and act only upon Proteſtant principles.

I heartily thank you for the confidence you have repoſed in me, in throwing aſide your aſſumed, and giving me your real, name. Very ſorry I am, that the ſpirit of the times is ſuch, that it is frequently neceſſary for thoſe who ſpeak the truth to put on a diſguiſe; for, when truth is become offenſive and intolerable, it is the ſymptom of a mortal diſeaſe, whether it be in politics, in morals, or in theology.

I think myſelf unhappy in one circumcumſtance—I have formerly had a difference* with a gentleman whom I find to be *your friend*: there was ſome acrimony between us, in which, I think, he was much more to blame than myſelf. But, if he has as ſincerely forgiven me, as I have indeed forgiven him, there is now no enmity between us. The perſon I mean is the Rev. Mr. Caleb Fleming†.

I have two friends, well-known in the literary world, of a contrary opinion to you with reſpect to the pre-exiſtence. Would it be agreeable to you, that I ſhould ſhew them what you have written to me? I certainly ſhall not do it without your permiſſion; ſhall I conceal or acquaint them with your name?

And now, dear Sir, give me leave to aſſure you (which I do with the ſtricteſt truth) that if, after all, I ſhould, in any particular inſtance, differ from you, I ſhall, notwithſtanding, ever retain the higheſt regard for you. But, *entre nous*, I am very ſure, that we agree *exactly* upon moſt points, and I verily believe, that we do not diſagree upon *any*. What would many of my brethren ſay, if they knew that I had not only begun, but that I earneſtly deſired the continuance of, a friendly correſpondence with that animal, of all others to them the moſt terrible, a Preſbyterian-miniſter!

Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuiſſe, et non potuiſſe refelli.

Adieu, dear Sir,
Believe me what I am,
Your ſincere and affectionate Friend,
PHIL. RIPTONIENSIS.

Be pleaſed to direct to the Rev. Mr. Peckard, Huntingdon.

Original Letter from Nicholas Abbot of Rewley (in the neighbourhood of Oxford) to Lord Cromwell, offering him 100*l. for the preſervation of his Abbey. From a Cotton. MS.*

"Ryght honorable and my ſinglar good Mr. (my dutye remembred) I humblye cōmend to you glad to here of youre helth welthe, & proſperyte, the which I pray Thu long to cōtynewe to yor herts deſyre, &c. Thanckyng yor Mrſhipp for yor greatt kyndnes ſhewid to me att all tymes, where as itt pleaſyd yow that ſo ſone I ſhold come to yor ſpeache wt ſo lytell expenſe in lyeng att London. And alſo for yor good and gentle words, kynde, and lovyng offre and proffre, nott havyng for the ſame pleaſure or cōmoditye of me as yett truſtyng by ſome ſpecyall gyfft of grace to acquwyte itt x.fold. And where as I had a letter ſende me that or monaſterye ſhold be gyve' to Mr. Archard, yor ſervant, and that itt was alſo in the commyſſion, I ſubmytt myſelfe full and holl to yor Mrſhipp, as all my refuge, helpe, and ſocor is yn yow, glad of my voluntarye mynde to be bounde in obligation of one hundred pounds to be payed to yor Mrſhipp, ſo that or houſe may be ſavyd, although itt be cōverted in too thuſe of a college, to have both lernyng and lernyd men go forward theryn. I was loth to attempt yor Mrſhipp eony ferther ſeyng I had ſuch gentle anſwers, onleſſe the greatt rumour of the towne and univ'ſitye cōpulſed me bycauſe of the fforſaid gyffte to the ſaid Mr. Archard, beſechyng yor Mrſhipp's kynde lette' againſt the ſurveyor's comyng, to dyſcharge me, that itt may be as a ſheld or buckler to defend me, that yow may gett yow a memoryall to be prayed for, for ev'. and thus Almighty Jh's ſend yor Mrſhipp longe lyſe and moche honor.

"NICHOLAS, by the Grace of God,
"Abbot of Roy Allien."

Copy

---

* In a tract, intitled "Obſervations on Mr. Fleming's Survey," &c. 1759.

† From Mr. Cardale's Letter to whom, dated December 28, 1767, the above extracts are ꝙr. ꝛd.

Copy of a Letter from John Cluſey to Mr. Cromwell in relation to a Baſtard Daughter of Cardinal Wolſey's, in the Nunnery of Shafteſbury.—From the Collection relative to the Cardinal in the Temple Library.

"Rygthe Honrable,

"Aft. moſt humyll comendacyons I lykewyce beſuche you, that the contents of this my ſymple lett. may be ſecret; and that for as myche as I have grete cauſe to goo home, I beſuche your good Maſt̃ſhippe to comand Mr. Herytag to give atendans opon your Maſt̃ſhippe for the knowlege off youre pleſure in the ſeyd ſecrete mat. which ys this. My Lord Cardinall cauſyd me to put a yong gentyll homon to the monyſtery & nu̇ry off Shayfftſbury, and there to be p̃veſſyd & wold hur to be namyd my doyther, and the troythe ys ſhew wos his dowythter, & now by yor viſitacyon ſhe hathe comawyment to depte and knowethe not whether; wherefore I humely beſuche youre Maſt̃ſhippe to dyrect yor letter to the Abbas there, that ſhe may there co̅tynu at heir full age to be p̃feſſed.—Wtowte dowyte ſhe is other xxiiij full, or ſhalbe at ſhuche tyme of the here as ſhe was boren, whiche was aboyte Myclelmas.—In this your doynge your Maſt̃ſhippe ſhall do a verye charytable ded, and alſo bynd hur & me to do you ſuch s̃vyce as lyythe in oure lytell powers, as knowythe oure Lord God, whom I humely beſuche p̃ſperyouſly and longe to p̃ſve you. Your Orator,

JOHN CLUSEY.

To the Rygthe Honorabell, and his moſt eſpeciall good Mr. Maſt. Cromwell, Secretary to oure Sovr. and Lord the Kynge.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ELEGY, *in remembrance of the late* REV. HENRY MOORE, *of* LISKEARD, *Author of Poems, edited by Dr. Aikin.*

SPRING bids me now my annual walk repeat,
O'er hills that frown on Tamar's placid wave,
With Health and Hope to viſit Moore's retreat:
—But Moore, alas! is ſilent in the grave.

When laſt we met within his lowly cell;
"Mine is the age of man"—with ſmiles he ſaid;
Then added, with a mournful grace—"Farewell!"
As one who ſoon muſt ſlumber with the dead.

Death cloſed the evening of his tranquil days;
But round his grave the Muſes ſcatter flowers—
Flowers, which he culled—and crown his urn with bays—
Bays not to fade till Time's expiring hours.

Obſcure, unknown, ſave to a favour'd few,
In private ſcenes he ſhun'd the giddy throng:
One-while from Wiſdom's holy fount ſhe drew;
Then ſoothed his learned leiſure with a ſong.

Unſeen the ſtreamlet cheers the 'vocal vale,'
Though rocks and woods repeat its mourning ſound:
Unſeen the ſkylark, pouring forth his tale
Above the clouds, his neſt builds on the ground.

Immortal Moore! thy ſongs their ſweets diſtil
In meaſures ſolemn as the ſacred lay
Of ancient bards, who ſang of Zion's hill,
Or his,* whoſe numbers Eden's blooms diſplay.

Like him to ſing of chaos and of night;
Of unborn nature, and of love divine;
Of ſuns and ſtars and ſyſtems, ſprung to light;
Of earth and opening Paradiſe—'tis thine.

Religion's ſteep aſcent, thy darling theme,
O'er which on earth thy ſteady footſteps trod—
Mounts up to Heaven itſelf—no fabled dream,
But Virtue's throne, the palace of thy God!

Farewell! in peace and hope of glory reſt,
Till Morning break o'er Death's departing gloom,
And join thee to thy "Brethren of the Bleſt,"
On fairer realms to ſing beyond the tomb!

Taviſtock, W. EVANS.
April, 1803.

* Milton.

A SONG.

MY ſlumbers were pleaſant when laſt I reclin'd
On my pillow, and thought of my love:
Our hearts were in mutual endearment intwin'd,
And Gladneſs ſat ſmiling above.

Our hands were united, and ſwiftly we flew,
My Eliza! o'er mountain and vale;
With the beams of the morning we bruſh'd off the dew,
And ſang with the breath of the gale.

On the wings of the wind we embark on the waves,
And dance on the face of the deep;
Our veſſel the billowy wilderneſs braves,
And muſic lulls Ocean aſleep.

The tranſports that charm'd us, while deaf to the roar
Of the wind and the thund'ring ſtream,
Were, alas! but the creatures of Fancy—no more
Than the ſhadowy ſport of a dream!

W. EVANS.

To a YOUNG LADY *in her illneſs.*

SPRING was the ſeaſon of the reign of Love;
(Thus ſang in fabled legends poets old)
Ere Faith and Concord fled to realms above,
And war to iron turn'd the age of gold.

'TisSpring:—and ſweetly thro' the woods and dales
The breath of Zephyr and of muſic plays:
Enamour'd birds repeat their tender tales,
And build their neſts among the budding ſprays.

'Tis Morn, as blithe as when the new-born light
O'er Eden firſt his golden mantle threw:
For lo! the ſun diſpels the ſhades of night,
And fires the verdant lawn with pearly dew.

And late as Eve unfolds her ſable robe,
Studded with ſtars ſuperb of twinkling ray,
The moon as fair reveals her ſilver globe,
As when in Paradiſe ſhe cloſ'd the day.

But neither ſpring, nor ſun, nor moon, nor ſtar,
With varied charms can give my boſom eaſe;
For, hence, alas! Eliza droops afar,
Immur'd the prey of ſickneſs and diſeaſe.

Father of life! whoſe ſpirit heals the air,
When fierce diſorders rage, or tempeſts roar:
Oh! hear! Oh God of love! my fervent prayer,
And to my arms, in ſmiles, my love reſtore!

W. EVANS.

SUNRISE.

SILENT is the world around;
Save the torrent's ruſhing ſound,
With the owl's diſcordant tale,
Down the Tamar's miſty vale.
Twilight o'er the mountains ſteals,
And the bluſhing dawn reveals;
Lo! a cloud, in rich attire,
Blazing like a hill on fire,
Uſhers in the golden ray,
The glories of the orb of day.
Now he ſparkles like a ſtar,
Mounted on his orient car;
Now he flames with dazzling light,
And clears away the ſhades of night!
Heaven unfolds his azure robe,
And earth diſplays her verdant globe!
But ſleep from ſweet Eliza's eyes
Veils theſe beauties of the ſkies.

W. EVANS.

THE RAINBOW.

MARK, my love! thoſe rainbow-dies
Gaily deck the morning ſkies;
Emblem fair of love divine!
Whence the Graces ſweetly ſhine,
Breathing odors, breathing mirth,
O'er the boſom of the earth;
While the ſun, ſupreme of day,
Darts around his genial ray;
Warms the earth, and fires the main,
And ſmiles 'mid winter's gloomy reign!
Lo! the lovely ſcene is fled,
From eaſt to weſt divinely ſpread,
To pourtray in colors clear
The fading bloſſoms of the year:
Perchance to ſhow in tokens mild
The lot of Nature's darling child,
Unſtable man! whoſe glory fades
Like yonder rainbow's light in ſhades:
But ſtill, my love! that ſun ſurvives,
The God, who breathed our tranſient lives!
No wintry cloud, no deathful ſtorm,
His underived beams deform;
Whoſe power our youth revives, and cheers
With life the flow of circling years.
His eye, through every changing ſcene,
Our path ſurveys with look ſerene.

W. EVANS.

THE LAST ADIEU

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

"And Death, with Nature's nobleſt works at ſtrife,
Quench'd the fair ſtar that ſmil'd upon his life."
LANGHORNE.

NOW the hollow drum reſounding
Fir'd each valiant ſoldier's breaſt,
High the youthful ſpirits bounding
Future hours in conqueſt dreſt.

Brightly beam'd the eye of morning,
Gaily ſmil'd the face of ſpring,
Balmy ſweets the ſenſe delighted,
Borne on Zephyr's trembling wing.

Hark to the Cymbal's brazen clanguor!
Hark to the trumpet's ſhrill reply!
Each brave heart ſhakes off its langour,
Proudly the crimſon banners fly.

Now

Now a cadence ſoftly warbles,
'Tis the flute's melodius ſound;
Now the meaſure loudly ſwelling,
Flings its awful thunder round.

See the gallant band advances!
Glitt'ring ſabres brandiſh'd high;
Hope in ev'ry boſom dances,
Courage ſpeaks in ev'ry eye.

But who is he that ſlowly follows?
Mark the grief that fades his form!
In each wan feature paſſion ſtruggles,
Paſſions wild tumultuous ſtorm.

View his glances quickly ſhifted!
View the miſ'ry they expreſs!
Now to Heav'n his eyes are lifted,
Now caſt down in mute diſtreſs.

To him are loſt Hope's ſiren accents,
Harſh are thoſe ſpirit-waking ſtrains;
On his lorn mind no morning opens,
There a night of ſadneſs reigns.

But Honour's pow'rful voice prevailing
Breaks the ſpell that Fancy wove,
Tow'ring Fame at diſtance hailing
Drowns the timid voice of Love.

Now his footſteps fondly linger,
Mark! oh mark, the ſoul-fraught gaze!
He views the fair departing luſtre;
The laſt—laſt glimpſe of beauty's rays.

So the loſt wretch whom Fate purſuing
Exiles from the light of day,
Once more the lovely landſcape viewing
Dwells on each charm—then haſtes away.

Thus did *he* ſeek the beauteous viſion,
And thus each well-known grace explore,
Catch the ſoft day-break of thoſe glances,
Whoſe brightneſs he muſt view no more.

Ah! ne'er again on him they reſted,
Thoſe liquid ſuns have ceas'd to roll;
Of all their ſparkling pow'r diveſted,
No more they fire the raptur'd ſoul.

Pale is the cheek of poliſh'd texture,
Where once the roſe of ſummer ſmil'd;
And thoſe ſweet lips, where Love reſided,
Are of their honey'd ſtore beguil'd.

Cold is that breaſt, of Heav'n the dwelling,
Which once with nobleſt feeling glow'd;
No more with ſoft compaſſion ſwelling,
No more of Truth the pure abode.

Beneath the turf now pow'rleſs lying,
Thoſe limbs where Grace its magic ſpread;
Of death ſhe taſtes the leaden ſlumber,
While bleak winds whiſtle o'er her head.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE *reſpecting the late* JOSEPH GAERTNER, *the* NATURALIST. *By* DELEUZE.

MEN of Science have, in all ages, formed a republic, the members of which, although reſiding in different countries, are yet united by the ſame taſte, concur towards the ſame end, and feel a lively intereſt in the concerns of each other. Some account, therefore, of thoſe individuals who have, by their labours and diſcoveries, rendered themſelves objects deſerving the affection and veneration of mankind, muſt not only be highly gratifying to our curioſity, but prove extremely beneficial, by inſpiring a love for learning and the ſciences.

Biography, beſides, preſents examples to direct us in our ſtudies; and, at the ſame time, points out what has already been done, and what remains to be accompliſhed.

In writing the life of a philoſopher, however, ſomething more is neceſſary than an analyſis of his works, a recital of particular events, or a vague portrait of his manners and character. To render this ſpecies of compoſition intereſting and uſeful, we ſhould be informed what were the methods he purſued in his reſearches after truth, the advantages he enjoyed, the obſtacles he had to encounter, as well as every minute circumſtance which might give a peculiar caſt to his genius.

Joſeph Gærtner was born at Calu, a ſmall village of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the 12th of March, 1732. A ſhort time after his birth he loſt his father, who had been phyſician to the Duke of Wirtemberg, as well as his mother, whoſe family name was Wagner. His parents had entruſted the care of his education to a profeſſor of theology in the univerſity of Tubingen, a man of letters, who inſtructed him in the elementary parts of learning. He was afterwards ſent to Stutgard, and being deſtined for the church, was particularly enjoined to apply to the ſtudy of theology. Young Gærtner, while engaged in this purſuit, employed every leiſure moment in cultivating an acquaintance with natural hiſtory, mathematics, and other branches of ſcience, for which he already evinced a paſſionate fondneſs; and, it was from this circumſtance, he acquired a habit of inceſſant application,

plication, and of never being diverted from one object, but to purſue another with equal ardour.

His uncle, perceiving the unſuitableneſs of the profeſſion which had been choſen for him, was deſirous he ſhould enter upon the ſtudy of juriſprudence; for which purpoſe he was ſent to Tübingen in 1750. But this purſuit having ſtill fewer attractions for our young ſtudent than even that of theology, he abandoned it for the ſtudy of medicine, which was in every reſpect ſo much more conformable to his inclinations. After reſiding eighteen months at Tübingen, he removed to the celebrated univerſity of Göttingen, where he remained until 1753, attending the lectures of Brendel, Richter, Roederer, and eſpecially thoſe of the celebrated Haller, who had inſpired him with a paſſion for anatomy, phyſiology, and botany.

It was at this period, when he had attained the age of twenty years, that he determined to renounce every other purſuit, and devote himſelf altogether to the ſtudy of natural philoſophy; with this view he travelled into the moſt celebrated cities of Europe. After a ſhort ſtay at Calu he ſet out for Italy, viſited Venice, Ancona, Padua, Florence, Genoa, and Naples; he afterwards went to France, ſtopped at Lyons, and remained ſix months at Montpellier, and ſix at Paris. During theſe travels his whole time was occupied either in the ſtudy of nature, in viſiting the cabinets of the curious, or in converſing with learned men, eſpecially naturaliſts and anatomiſts. In the ſpring of 1755, he departed for England, where he reſided until the end of the ſame year; and afterwards reviſited Paris, in which city he continued ſome months.

Upon his return to his native country he wiſhed to be admitted as a phyſician, not that he intended to purſue phyſic as a profeſſion, but becauſe that title would facilitate the purſuit of his favourite ſtudies. In conſequence of this reſolution he preſented his inaugural Diſſertation on the Uriniferous Organs; and having obtained a degree, he dedicated the two following years to the ſtudy of mathematics, optics, and mechanics. He did not, however, confine himſelf altogether to the theory of theſe ſciences, but conſtructed a teleſcope and other optical inſtruments, which afforded him a relaxation from his more ſevere ſtudies.

In 1759, he took a journey to Holland, and arrived at Leyden in the beginning of May, where he continued until September. Here he attended the botanical lectures of the celebrated Van Royen, with whom he contracted the moſt intimate friendſhip; and from this period, dedicating his whole attention to natural hiſtory, he cultivated the other ſciences only ſo far as they appeared conducive to his progreſs in this favourite purſuit.

It has been juſtly obſerved, that the ſciences afford mutual aid to one-another, and that thoſe individuals who have been moſt diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge of any one in particular, have ſeldom neglected to cultivate others. If this circumſtance be the conſequence of an avidity after knowledge, it is likewiſe, perhaps, the cauſe of their ſucceſs; ſince in the ſtudy of different ſubjects, the mind takes a wider range, and frequently perceives thoſe relations which might have been wholly overlooked had it been fixed on one object alone. Thus it is to mathematics that Gærtner owed the accuracy and analytical method ſo much admired in his works; and, to comparative anatomy, the happy idea of his anatomy of vegetables. Thus, likewiſe, by acquiring the art of drawing, he was enabled to execute his figures with uncommon neatneſs and fidelity, and in a much ſhorter time than would have been conſumed in directing another.

Before dedicating himſelf wholly to vegetable anatomy, Gærtner wiſhed to finiſh a work he had begun upon fiſhes, and ſea-worms. With this view he returned to England, and, after having examined every thing worthy of notice, on theſe ſubjects, in the cabinets of the learned, in London, he journeyed along the coaſts, in order to purſue his reſearches upon the ſea-ſhore. It was at this period that he wrote a memoir upon ſome Molluſcæ, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, another upon Zoophytes, which M. Pallas publiſhed in his *Spicilegia Zoologica*, and ſeveral others on the anatomy of fiſhes and on cryptogamous plants, &c. which have never yet been publiſhed. The moſt important of theſe is a *Memoir on the Fructification and Propagation of Confervae, ulvae, &c.* the manuſcript of which is finiſhed, with all the deſigns engraved by himſelf, and which his ſon is now about to publiſh.

This work, executed by ſuch an accurate obſerver as Gærtner, muſt prove a valuable ſupplement to that of Hedwig upon Moſſes, and throw much light on that part of cryptogamous plants hitherto the moſt uncertain and obſcure.

After having viſited the Britiſh coaſts, Gærtner returned to London, where he lived twelve months in habits of the ſtricteſt intimacy with the moſt eminent naturaliſts,

raliſts, ſuch as Morton, Collinſon, Ellis, Hudſon, Birch, Baker, Dacoſta, Edwards, &c. In the month of April, 1761, he embarked for Amſterdam, in his way to Tübingen, in which place he intended to fix himſelf for the preſent. He learned, on his arrival, that he had been nominated a member of the Royal Society of London; and he was ſhortly after appointed profeſſor of anatomy at Tübingen, which laſt circumſtance induced him to purſue his reſearches on comparative anatomy. From ſeveral drawings and memoirs, found among his papers, it appears, that, at this period, he had been chiefly occupied in the examination of the organs of the voice in different animals.

The celebrity Gærtner had acquired in England was ſoon ſpread over the reſt of Europe. This was leſs owing to the works he had publiſhed, than to the knowledge and ability he diſplayed in his intercourſe among learned men, in the different countries he viſited. In conſequence of this increaſing reputation, he was, about this time, elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterſburgh, and profeſſor of botany and natural hiſtory in that city. Being more attached to this ſcience than to that of anatomy, he departed for Peterſburg in June 1768. Gærtner was then in the 36th year of his age; he had ſtudied botany under Van Royen, at Leyden, had attended to it during his travels, and was acquainted with the whole extent of the ſcience. From his recent appointment, however, he thought it neceſſary to attend to it more in detail, and ſoon perceiving that all former writers on botany had neglected to examine fruits, reſolved to make them the chief object of his ſtudy; thus entering on a career which occupied the greateſt portion of his life, and enabled him, as it were, to create a new ſcience. It was then at the beginning of 1769, that he undertook that vaſt work, which laid the foundation of his glory, and muſt ſecure to his memory the gratitude of every lover of botanical ſcience.

The ſeverity of a climate to which he had not been accuſtomed having impaired his health, he joined Count Orlow, who at the requeſt of the Academy of which he was preſident, and by the order of the Empreſs, was about to depart, with ſome other learned men, to the Ukraine. He there collected a variety of plants, the greateſt number of which was unknown, and his deſcription of which his ſon propoſes to publiſh at the concluſion of the fifth volume of the Siberian Flora of Gmelin.

Upon his return to Peterſburgh, he was ſo happily ſituated that he appeared to have nothing farther to deſire. Enjoying the greateſt reputation, his ſociety was courted by the learned: and he lived under the protection of a princeſs, who regarding the arts as the principal inſtruments of her glory, and, conſidering it an honour to protect them, beſtowed on him the moſt diſtinguiſhed teſtimonies of her favour. The direction of the garden, and the cabinet of natural hiſtory, the catalogue of which he had publiſhed, was confided to his care. But the duties of this ſituation, as well as thoſe of an academician and profeſſor, occupied ſo much of his time, that he even found it difficult to maintain his connections with his early friends; far leſs could he travel, as formerly, to converſe with the learned, or profit by the examination of their collections; beſides, the project of executing a complete hiſtory of fruits ſo much occupied his mind that he languiſhed continually after retirement and leiſure to execute this deſign. Quitting, therefore, Peterſburgh, and renouncing fortune and ambition, he left his place to his friend Koelreuter, ſo well known by his ingenious experiments on the production of hybrid plants; and, preſerving only his title of academician, refuſed, from motives of delicacy, to retain the penſion annexed to this diſtinction, notwithſtanding every ſolicitation to that purpoſe, as otherwiſe he conceived it would be incumbent on him to tranſmit memoirs occaſionally to the ſociety, which he dreaded might interfere with the object to which he wiſhed to dedicate his undivided attention. Not that his fortune was conſiderable; but having built his happineſs on a more ſolid foundation, on ſtudy, and the hope of being uſeful, far from regarding the ſciences as a path to riches or honour, he valued them only ſo far as they enabled him to diſpoſe of his time, or acquire knowledge.

On his return from Ruſſia, about the end of the ſummer of 1770, he ſettled at Calu, the place of his birth, where he married Mademoiſelle Mutſhelin, and immediately began that immortal work which occupied him during the remainder of his life, and was the fruit of twenty years' labour.

After having fixed on the plan of his Carpology, he ſoon perceived that materials were wanting for its execution, and that the fruits which could be procured at Calu were only a ſmall number of thoſe he was deſirous of examining. He had formerly viewed the numerous collections in England and Holland: but finding the notes he had taken on theſe occaſions inſufficient

ſufficient for his preſent purpoſe, he reſolved not only to re-examine them on the ſpot, with the moſt ſcrupulous accuracy, but to delineate himſelf all the different parts of thoſe he wiſhed to deſcribe. In carrying this reſolution into effect, however, he had a more painful ſacrifice to make than when he quitted Ruſſia, as his union with a woman he loved, and the birth of a ſon, had given him a ſtill more decided taſte for domeſtic happineſs and the charms of retirement. Having learned that Sir Joſeph Banks had returned from his voyage round the world, with an immenſe collection of natural curioſities, he determined, without delay, to avail himſelf of the information this circumſtance might afford; with which view he departed for London in the ſpring of 1778. That illuſtrious naturaliſt, with a liberality for which he is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, not only permitted Gærtner to examine, but to diſſect, all the fruits in his collection; he preſented him with a ſample of all thoſe of which he had more than one ſpecimen, and exerted himſelf to procure for him a number of others, that he had not in his own poſſeſſion. After having finiſhed ſeveral drawings and deſcriptions, he left England, loaded with preſents from Sir Joſeph Banks, as well as others from the gardens at Kew, and went to Amſterdam with the intention of having an interview with M. Thunberg, who, a ſhort time before, had made a voyage to Japan and the Cape of Good Hope. This celebrated botaniſt received him with the greateſt cordiality; he preſented for his inſpection a great number of exotic fruits; and promiſed to tranſmit to Calu many more which had not yet arrived.

In reviewing this epoch in the life of Gærtner, we know not whether moſt to admire the confidence with which he applied to thoſe naturaliſts who might aſſiſt him in his reſearches, or the liberality with which they communicated to him all their treaſures. Yet why ſhould we be aſtoniſhed? for in proportion to our advancement in ſcience, our attachment to it becomes greater, and a deſire to extend its limits induces us to regard the knowledge we poſſeſs as a common good to thoſe who are animated with the ſame ſpirit.

Upon leaving Amſterdam, Gærtner went to Leyden, at which place the cabinet contained many things very intereſting. Unfortunately, his paſſion for ſtudy, and an anxiety to employ every moment of his time, that he might the ſooner return to retirement, made him neglect altogether the care of his health. From the frequent uſe of the microſcope, joined to exceſſive ſtudy, he became affected with a nervous malady, and, on his return to Calu, was threatened with the loſs of ſight. No remedy appeared to afford him relief; and the vexation he experienced, in being thus interrupted in his labours, did not tend to the re-eſtabliſhment of his general health. During twenty months he was moſtly confined to his bed, in a darkened chamber; and, having given up all hope from medical aid, had reſolved to bear his misfortunes with philoſophic patience, when the pain abated by degrees, and in a very ſhort time his ſight became as perfect as it had been previous to his illneſs. Although his health continued in a very feeble ſtate, yet a taſte for ſtudy ſcarcely allowed him to notice thoſe pains which took not from him the power of obſervation; and he returned to his labours with ſuch aſſiduity, that in about two years both the drawings and the manuſcript of the firſt volume were finiſhed. He wiſhed, however, to reviſe the work previouſly to its publication, when he diſcovered that the knowledge he had ſucceſſively acquired, had habituated his mind to ſeize thoſe relations, and conſider thoſe details which at firſt had eſcaped his obſervation. He likewiſe perceived, that the deſcriptions were neither ſufficiently preciſe, nor accurate; and beſides, that the introduction, which had been firſt written, was not altogether free from hypotheſis. He reſolved to correct theſe errors, but judged it firſt proper that a conſiderable time ſhould elapſe, in order that his mind, by an attention to different occupations during this interval, might be wholly detached from every idea of ſyſtem, and that he might enter on this taſk free from prejudice, as if about to examine the work of any other author.

In conformity to theſe views, he allowed eighteen months to paſs without ever caſting his eyes over the work; and whilſt able artiſts engraved his deſigns, he conſtructed ſeveral machines, among which was an aſtronomical clock. He likewiſe conſtructed a monograph of plants with compound flowers, the genera of which he reformed, and deſcribed with care all thoſe ſpecies which could be procured. An abſtract from this work, containing the generic characters, is printed at the end of his ſecond volume.

The engravings being finiſhed, Gærtner employed eight months in reviſing his firſt volume, which was printed at Stut-

gard, at his own expence. It was dedicated to Sir Joſeph Banks, and made its appearance in the ſpring of 1788.

This work, which was very ſoon known to botaniſts, gave a new foundation to that ſcience, as well as an accuracy, to which it had never before attained. The figures were copied into every work containing a deſcription of plants; and Citizen Lamark has enriched with them the plates of his *Illuſtrationes Generum.* The Academy of Sciences at Paris, in determining the queſtion, what work had for ſeveral years been moſt beneficial to the ſciences, aſſigned the ſecond place to that of Gærtner, although even then its merits were not ſufficiently known.

Gærtner, who was ſtill only fifty, had however need of repoſe; but the infirmities he experienced, inſtead of rendering him more attentive to his health, only afforded a motive for increaſed exertion, as he feared nature might not leave him time to finiſh his ſecond volume, the materials for which had been prepared during the compoſition of the firſt. Thus the weary traveller redoubles his ſpeed when he dreads to be overtaken by night.

This intemperance in ſtudy, joined to the habit of remaining conſtantly ſeated in his chamber, which he had not left above eight or ten times ſince his return from England, aggravated a hæmorrhoidal affection, with which he was afflicted. A ſlow fever preyed on his conſtitution during a whole year, yet he employed every interval of eaſe to delineate and deſcribe the new fruits which he had received from M. Thunberg; and the manuſcript of his ſecond volume was finiſhed, and ſent to the preſs in April 1791.

What is then the ſecret charm attached to the ſtudy of nature, ſince it can thus ſuſpend pain, and render the individual more ardent in his purſuits, in proportion to the ſhortneſs of the time he expects to live: ſince it can make him deſpiſe life, except when employed in the acquiſition of knowledge: and ſince he finds even in ſtudy, and the hope of being uſeful, a pleaſing ſatisfaction independant of health, fortune, and the opinion of men!

It was now that Gærtner, conceiving his taſk finiſhed, dreamed of enjoying ſome repoſe. But as he became better known, he had fruits ſent him from all quarters, which induced him to labour without relaxation in preparing a ſupplement, that he hoped might form a third volume to his work. Even on the very night of his death, although his hand trembled, and his weakneſs was extreme, he finiſhed the deſcription and a drawing of the *Halleria Lucida.* He died on the 14th of July, 1791, at the early age of fifty-nine.

We ſhall not here ſtop to trace the portrait of Gærtner; from the whole hiſtory of his life it muſt be evident, that the moſt prominent feature of his character was an ardent deſire to acquire and diffuſe knowledge. His manners were pure, his taſtes ſimple. He deſpiſed fortune, judging that the ſacrifice of his time could never be compenſated by any pecuniary advantages whatever. By the moſt rigid and perſevering economy, however, he found means to purſue his travels, to purchaſe many books and natural curioſities, and to defray the expence of printing his work, the ſucceſs of which he did not expect to witneſs.

Gærtner's only anxiety was reſpecting the inſtruction of his ſon, to whom he deemed the moſt valuable inheritance he could bequeath, was an education that might enable him to purſue the ſame honourable career, in which he himſelf had been ſo much diſtinguiſhed.

Another conſpicuous trait in the character of this extraordinary man was modeſty. His method, founded on the organization of fruits, he propoſed ſimply as a means of aſſiſting us in their examination and diſtribution. By this method it is evident that if there be ſome families in which they furniſh the moſt deciſive and invariable characters, as in palms, umbelliferous, cruciform and malvaceous plants; there are others wherein they would be abſolutely inſufficient, as in gramineous, labiate, and compoſite plants.

In the preface to his ſecond volume he unreſervedly points out the faults of his work. He ſhows what remains to be accompliſhed, as well as many errors, which it would have been difficult to detect; and he apologizes for them, from his peculiar ſituation and want of time, in the moſt affecting manner.

"I perceive, ſays he, how imperfect my work is, and how, indeed, in a new ſubject, can we, all at once, arrive at perfection? But, I truſt, I ſhall meet with indulgence, when it is known that nothing has been neglected which could enable me to treat the ſubject with preciſion; and that every thing has been done which was poſſible by an iſolated individual, without the aſſiſtance of libraries, of collections, and of botanical gardens.

"My fortune is extremely limited, yet I have undertaken three expenſive voyages to England and Holland in order to examine fruits. I have ſince laboured without relaxation eleven years; although, all that

that time, I had to ſtruggle with the moſt cruel infirmities. I ſhall, however, be ſufficiently recompenſed for all my labours, ſhould they induce the botaniſts of Europe to employ greater accuracy in their generic characters, and future travellers not to reſt ſatisfied with having obtained ſome imperfect ſpecimens of plants, but to collect the fruits, in order to deſcribe and delineate their different parts. Thus botany will arrive at a degree of perfection it is yet far from having attained, and which is the object of my moſt ardent wiſhes."

Among the manuſcripts left by Gærtner, there is one, the publication of which muſt prove extremely uſeful. It is a Polyglot Dictionary of the Names of Plants, which he compoſed during his reſidence at Peterſburg. No perſon could more fully perceive the neceſſity of ſuch an undertaking than himſelf, as he frequently complained of having fruits ſent him under foreign names, without being informed of the ſyſtematic name to which they ſhould be referred. Such a work required the knowledge of ſeveral languages; and it was from his early education, as well as the pains he always took to join to the ſtudy of general grammar and the ancient languages, that of Engliſh, French, Italian, and Ruſſian, that Gærtner was enabled to execute it.

His other manuſcripts are principally ſome memoirs containing a deſcription of a great number of zoophytes and molluſcæ, and the anatomy of ſeveral fiſhes.

It has been already obſerved, that Gærtner opened a new career in botany; and for the information of thoſe who are not intimately acqainted with that ſcience, it cannot be here improper to give a brief ſketch of the object of his labours.

Botany not having been ſyſtematically cultivated by the ancients, it is frequently impoſſible to aſcertain the plants which they have mentioned, and of which they have pointed out the virtues. When the neceſſity of arranging vegetables was firſt perceived, every individual attempted a claſſification after his own method; but, as the importance of diſtinctive characters was not then duly appreciated, theſe methods, for the moſt part, afforded little aſſiſtance in determining the ſpecies, and laid down no principles upon which to eſtabliſh the genera.

Cæſalpinus was the firſt who, in 1583, examined the parts of the fructification. He demonſtrated that the fruit being the termination of the old, and the rudiment of the new, vegetable, was alſo the leaſt variable part of it, and that from which we might derive the beſt eſſential character. Proceeding ſtill farther, he diſſected this deciduous part of the vegetable, characteriſed ſuch as have one and two cotyledons, or ſide lobes, under the name of one-valved and two-valved ſeeds; obſerved the poſition of the germen, relatively to the flower, the cells, and the partitions of the fruit, the form and the ſituation of the embryo in the ſeed; from all which he was enabled to claſs, in a ſufficiently accurate manner, the ſeven hundred and eighty plants that he deſcribed.

It is truly aſtoniſhing, that, during ſuch a long time, no ſcientific arrangement had been given to his obſervations, and that they had not been extended to a greater number of plants. Grew, and Malpighi, who made ſo many reſearches into the anatomy of vegetables, added very little to what had been diſcovered by Cæſalpinus on this ſubject.

Tournefort eſtabliſhed his method on the fruit; and the flower, preferring however the latter, not as being the moſt important organ, but becauſe it is the moſt apparent and moſt eaſily deſcribed.

Linnæus appears not to have been ſufficiently attentive to the fruit, and whatever ingenuity his ſyſtem be allowed to poſſeſs, it certainly, for the moſt part, too much diſſevers the natural orders.

Juſſieu, on the contrary, never neglected to examine the fruit, the embryo, and the albumen or periſperm; he was not, however, ſo accurate as might have been wiſhed in his analyſis of the ſeed.

Travellers, whoſe object is to collect herbals, neglect fruits, and are often ignorant to what plants thoſe belong which they may happen to poſſeſs. Rumphius, Kæmpfer, &c. were almoſt the only botaniſts who, in their publications, have given deſcriptions, and accurate figures of fruits; and the plates in the greateſt part of botanical works never exhibit them in a ſtate of maturity.

Such was the ſtate of botanical ſcience when Gærtner undertook his work. In an introduction to the ſtudy of the parts of the fructification, which occupies one half of the firſt volume, and on which he has thrown ſome new light in the preface to the ſecond, the various modes of the reproduction of vegetables are examined, as well as the difference of buds, bulbs, and tubercles, &c. with the ſeeds; he diſtinguiſhes with preciſion the families that have true ſeeds from thoſe which, like fungi, algæ, confervæ, &c. are multiplied by ſlips, and, as it were, by a ſort of evolution. The organs concerned in the proceſs

proceſs of fecundation are next conſidered; he deſcribes all the circumſtances attendant on this phænomenon, and the changes which take place in the germen at the moment it is vivified by the pollen; he afterwards diſtinguiſhes the different ſpecies of fruits, their coverings, receptacle and ſeeds; and then entering on thoſe details which were before little known, he diſſects the ſeeds, examines their proper tunic, the cicatricula, embryo, albumen, the vittellus, another acceſſory part; the chalaza, which is the point where the umbilical cord enters the ſeed; the cotyledons, the plumule, and the radicle. He points out the form, ſituation, and nature of theſe different parts, the characters they may furniſh, and the reſpective importance of theſe characters. He exhibits, in ſhort, a methodical diſpoſition of plants from the fruit, which he intended ſhould only be employed in a mere carpology, and not in a general ſyſtem of plants, and which, notwithſtanding a few anomalies, ſufficiently preſerves the natural orders.

Although vegetables are divided by him into acotyledonous, monocotyledonous, dicotyledonous, and polycotyledonous, he yet admits that this laſt diviſion is not natural, and can only be employed in the claſſification of fruits: he ought certainly, however, to have ſuppreſſed it altogether, and regarded theſe ſuppoſed polycotyledons as dicotyledons, with divided lobes, as he has done in the deſcription of the Lepidium (Dittander). But the ingenious diſcovery of Citizen Desfontaines on the comparative organization of plants with one and two ſeminal leaves was not then known, or elſe it might have ſpared Gærtner ſome other errors. In fact, he has ranked among the monocotyledons, ſeeds, the lobes of which are either wholly obliterated, or not very apparent; and this proves that if general theories can only be the reſult of repeated obſervation, when once eſtabliſhed on a ſolid foundation, they in their turn enlighten, and direct the future obſerver.

In forming the ſub-diviſions in the monocotyledons Gærtner conſiders the poſition of the ovary, whether ſuperior, or inferior the preſence or abſence of the albumen, and the ſituation of the radicule. In the dicotyledons he adds to theſe conſiderations, thoſe of the number of the ovaries, the preſence or abſence of the pericarp, its nature, the number of the cells, the receptacle, and the form of the embryo. Theſe characters, united to thoſe which the other parts of the fructification preſent, afforded him ſufficient data on which to eſtabliſh his genera with preciſion, to fix the ſituation of ſeveral doubtful ſpecies, and to aſcertain with greater certainty the link which unites the genera of various families.

In taking a glance of the ſcience, Gærtner points out what appeared to him already well known, and what remained to be accompliſhed by future botaniſts. He maintains, that it is impoſſible to make the natural method agree with a ſyſtem founded on a ſingle part. Contending that plants do not form a continued ſeries, he obſerves that their arrangement into various groups conveys to our mind the idea of a geographical chart, on which we behold countries of different extents, bounded by ſeveral others, whilſt ſome iſlands appear ſeparated from the reſt of the world by more or leſs extenſive ſeas.

He gives directions reſpecting the manner of preſerving ſeeds, and ſuggeſts the precautions neceſſary in analyſing them, in order to diſtinguiſh their different parts, which is ſomewhat difficult, eſpecially in thoſe which are extremely ſmall, as the poppy, &c.

This firſt part of Gærtner's work is the reſult of obſervations made during his whole life, and well deſerves to be ſtudied by thoſe who are occupied with vegetable phyſiology. It is, however, leſs known than the ſecond, being chiefly calculated for individuals who have already attained a conſiderable proficiency in this ſcience. The ſecond part contains a thouſand and fifty genera. Of this number, which exceeds by one half thoſe that had been before publiſhed, fifty were abſolutely unknown. Nearly an equal number are formed by the ſeparation of ſpecies, which, according to him, differ too much to remain united. The characters are taken from all the parts of the fructification; the fruits are analyſed and deſcribed with accuracy; and the figures are executed with the greateſt care, frequently exhibiting ſeveral ſpecies of the ſame genus; they however repreſent only the fruit, except in ſome new genera.

The greateſt reformation is introduced into the families of palms, umbelliferous and cruciform plants, becauſe in them the genera can only be firmly eſtabliſhed from a conſideration of the fruit.

The ſecond volume is ſuperior to the firſt, by the profundity of its views, and the accuracy of its approximations. Although, after returning to his native country, the attention of Gærtner appears to have been chiefly directed to the anatomy of fruits; he was far from neglecting the other

other parts of the fructification. In ſeveral genera he deſcribes the flower from his own proper obſervation, and ſeldom neglects to compare the germen with the ripe fruit. Even on that ſubject we owe to this illuſtrious naturaliſt many important reforms, made, not only from herbals upon exotic plants, but alſo upon indigenous vegetables, which are well known to every European botaniſt.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

THE Shakeſpeare Gallery continues open; and the engravings painted to ornament this great national edition of Shakeſpeare being now finiſhed, the pictures are exhibited, and they amount to one hundred and ſixty-three, all painted by Britiſh artiſts. Beſides the above, there are in the Gallery twenty-eight capital drawings by Weſtall, executed on purpoſe to illuſtrate a magnificent edition of the works of Milton, printed exactly uniform with the Shakeſpeare.

The laſt print from the works of our immortal dramatic bard is nearly finiſhed, and this great undertaking will be finally completed ſome time about the King's birth-day. Beſides this, Meſſrs. Boydell have juſt publiſhed the following prints:

A Portrait of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, engraved by James Parker, from a Picture painted by Sir William Beechey.

This admirable portrait, which is in Beechey's beſt manner, is in the poſſeſſion of Lord Wodehouſe. It is a very ſtriking reſemblance of Mr. Addington, and the engraver has done ample juſtice to the merits of the picture; it is engraved in ſtroke, and executed in a very maſterly ſtyle.

A Pair of Prints, from original Drawings by Thomas Gainſborough, in the Poſſeſſion of Mrs. Trimmer, engraved by John Brown.

Theſe deſigns ſeem to have been made at a time when this Proteus of the pencil was ſtudying the works of Wynants, during which time, he was accuſtomed to ſay, he never painted a landſcape, without a great dock in the fore-ground. They are marked with that ſimple and elegant nature for which his productions are ſo deſervedly admired, and both of them have a pleaſant hue and ſilvery tint, which is agreeable and pictureſque. They are upright prints.

Two Pair of Prints, a Sun-ſet and Moon-light, and Morning and Evening; drawn and engraved by John Brown.

The late John Brown, ſo diſtinguiſhed for the ſpirit and accuracy of his etchings, has here diſplayed his talents in deſign, and given us four little compoſitions in a very good taſte. The ſkies, buildings, fore-ground, and, above all, the trees, are very forcible, and have great effect; but the figures are not in ſo good a ſtyle as thoſe of Mr. Gainſborough.

Marriage à la Mode, engraved by Richard Earlom, from Hogarth's ſix original Pictures in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Angerſtein.

When Mr. Hogarth publiſhed the ſix prints from theſe inimitable pictures, he advertiſed them as particularly calculated for furniture prints; but for furniture prints they are rather too ſmall, the figures are all reverſed, and, in ſeveral little particulars, they differ from the paintings. Theſe circumſtances induced Meſſrs. Boydell to have them re-engraved, and it would not have been eaſy to have found an artiſt more capable than Mr. Earlom. The figures are here placed in the ſame order that they are painted on the canvaſs, and every little omiſſion or alteration made in the former ſeries is here exactly and faithfully rendered from the original pictures. In plate 1. of the firſt ſet of prints, the pointers in the corner are marked with a coronet. This curious badge of diſtinction the painter has not inſerted in his picture; but, though omitted on the dogs, it is retained on the crutches. The pictures with which the room is decorated, though not obtruſive, are admirably expreſſed in the engraving.

In plate 2. the groteſque and fantaſtic ornaments on the chimney-piece diſplay a ſtriking contraſt to the elegant Etruſcan vaſes, &c. which are now ſubſtituted in their places. In plate 3. the characters are very well underſtood. In plate 4. the clumſy diſguſting Italian ſinger, and his wondering audience, are admirably depicted, and the whole is a very pleaſing print. Plate 5. is a night-ſcene, dark, but deſcriptive. Plate 6. the parſimony of the then citizens is well-marked, and the view of London-bridge, and the houſes

houſes, with which it was then loaded, identifies the ſcene.

The Milk-maid, deſigned by Bailly, and engraved in Mezzotinto by J. G. Huck.

The woman is elegant, but the child rather Germanic; the rabbit, perched in a horn-collar, would by ſome be called a conceit, but it may be natural.

Œdipus and Antigone, painted by Therenin, engraved by J. G. Huck; an upright Print.

This comes under the ſame deſcription as that which precedes it.

Breaking the Ice, painted by R. Weſtall, R. A. engraved by W. Lenoy.

This print is well deſigned, and well engraved in the dotted ſtyle. The leafleſs trees, and ice with the ſnow upon it, have a dreary appearance, and give a very good winter-ſcene.

Going to the Mill, painted by R. Weſtall, R. A. engraved by W. Lenoy.

The unconquerable obſtinacy of an aſs, which a fellow is pulling by a halter, to quicken its pace to the mill, is well imagined.

The Sad Story. R. Weſtall, R. A. pinx. John Ogborne ſculpt.

A boy and a woman, ſitting on the ſtump of a tree; the woman, *telling her tale of woe* to a ruſtic, who, attended by his faithful dog, is leaning on his ſtaff, and attentively liſtening to her lays. The figures are ſimple, and the landſcape is in the manner of Rubens.

The Wood-cutter and Cow-boy. Weſtall pinxit. Ogborne ſculpt.

This wood-cutter, unlike ſome wood-cutters, which have been lately delineated, is young and handſome; the cow-boy is mounted upon an aſs, and the ſurrounding ſcenery is pictureſque.

Niobe, from the firſt Picture on that Subject, painted by R. Wilſon, Eſq. R. A. in the Collection of Sir George Beaumont; the Landſcape engraved by Sam. Smith, the Figures by William Sharpe.

The very high reputation of Mr. Wilſon's landſcapes has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to increaſe. The firſt print, from his ſecond picture of *Niobe*, was engraved by Woollet, for Mr. Alderman Boydell; and a finer piece of art it will not be eaſy to point out. The print now under conſideration, is from Wilſon's firſt painting of that ſubject. We have frequently ſeen and admired the picture. The figures in the print are engraved in a very good ſtyle by Mr. Sharpe: the landſcape is worthy of the artiſt, and the whole is pleaſing and forcible. It is very well engraved in ſtroke.

Mr. Ackermann has juſt publiſhed a ſmall print of

The Crucifixion, Agar del. et ſculpt.

It is correctly drawn, and well engraved.

Two etchings, from Weſtall, that promiſe to be pleaſing and pictureſque prints, are in a forward ſtate. The ſubjects are poetical, and ſuited to the taſte and talents of the artiſt, viz.

The Birth of Shakeſpeare, and the Birth of Otway.

He has lately imported a large print of

The Transfiguration. Raphael Sanctius pinxit. Raphael et Antonius Morghen ſculpt.

This print has merit; but, when we heard of an engraving by Morghen, we thought of his print from Leonardi da Vinci, and raiſed our expectations too high. This is by no means equal to that, and indeed it will not be very eaſy to find a print that is. We have been told it was begun by Volpato, Morghen's maſter, and only finiſhed by the artiſt whoſe name is annexed to it.

A Pair of Prints, Solitude and Gaiety. Samuel Drummond pinxit. Thomas Williamſon ſculpt.

Theſe are half length figures, and have ſome reſemblance to Weſtall's Sappho and the companion, but are of a ſmaller ſize. They are too much alike, and *Solitude* is too round-faced to convey any idea of contemplation or thinking. The engraving is in the chalk manner.

Young Hannibal Swearing Enmity to the Romans. H. Singleton pinxit. C. Turner ſculpt.

This, like many of Mr. Singleton's pictures, wants ſolidity, and breadth of light and ſhade. The objects are too ſparkling, and, from the reflexes being too ſtrong, the figures look as if they were made of poliſhed metal. The engraving is mezzotinto, and, we ſhould ſuppoſe, a fair copy of the original.

The Hurricane. Gaſpar Pouſſin pinxit. The Figures etched by F. Bartolozzi, R. A. the Landſcape etched by Fittler, A. R. A. the Whole finiſhed by Pollard.

From the number and reſpectability of the names annexed to this print, one is inclined to expect ſomething more than will be

be found. What little is left of Bartolozzi's etching is good; the reſt is neither worthy of G. Pouſſin, nor of thoſe whoſe names are engraved under it.

Giles, the Farmer's Boy: vide Bloomfield's Poems. G. Morland pinxit. W. Ward ſculpt.

We have here a winter ſcene, repreſenting ſome ſheep, and a cow in a ſhed, and a man bringing them food. It is deſigned with Morland's uſual ſimplicity, and attention to nature; but, though four lines from Bloomfield are faſtened to the print, it is evident enough that Morland did not paint the picture from Bloomfield's lines.

The laſt Litter.—G. Morland, W. Ward.

This is intended as a companion to the above, and the pigs are moſt admirably deſigned. It is in every point equal, and in ſome reſpects ſuperior, to the other.

Two Pair of Prints, viz. Repairing to Market, at Market, Returning from Market, Returned from Market— F. Wheatley, R. A. del. W. Annis ſculpt.

Theſe are very pretty ſimple deſigns in Wheatley's beſt manner. They repreſent the market-day of a cottager's daughter. The laſt is perhaps the beſt of the four. The girl having purchaſed ſome cloth is, in the joy of her heart, diſplaying it to her mother. For deſign, character, and general effect, it is ſuperior to moſt of this maſter's works, and has alſo the advantage of being extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

The High-ſtreet, Oxford.—L. Garnerit aqua-tint. Jan. 1803.

A good writer obſerved of this very fine ſtreet (indiſputably the fineſt in England) that he never ſaw it without thinking of Athens in its beſt ſtate. It is printed in colours, engraved in a clear and bright ſtyle, gives a very good idea of the architecture, is taken in a good point of view, and has very much the appearance of a drawing.

The Crucifix. Le Brun pinxit. Ganguin ſculpt.

This, being a ſingle figure, cannot be conſidered as an hiſtorical picture, but rather as a ſtudy or exhibition of character and anatomy. For a ſubject of this nature, it is too rough and unfiniſhed; if not exquiſitely and correctly finiſhed, it can have little claim to praiſe. The engraving is in the chalk manner.

Our readers may recollect, that we ſome months ago noticed a plan for diſpoſing of a very large and valuable collection of pictures then in Germany, the property of Count Truchſes. His plan was not ſucceſsful, and he has ſince that time been enabled to import them into this country. Thirty-ſix caſes have been landed, and twelve of the caſes examined and valued at the cuſtom-houſe, and the duty upon them is *two thouſand pounds*. From this, ſome idea may be formed of the whole value.

We have often been told of the patience and perſeverance of the Dutch ſchool of artiſts, and ſome of their exquiſitely high-finiſhed pictures afford indiſputable proofs of it; but there was never perhaps a ſtronger example than in a work lately conſigned from Holland to Mr. Ackermann. It is a very large model of that moſt ſtupendous piece of architecture, St. Peter's at Rome, in the completion of which the accurate and ingenious Woodman (who died about twelve years ago) paſſed more than twenty years of his life. This is certainly a long time to be engaged in one work; but, when it is inſpected, the ſpectator will rather wonder, that it could be done at all, than that it ſhould have taken ſo long a time. It is finiſhed with the moſt exquiſite neatneſs, and every part, even the moſt minute, in the exact proportion of the original. It is, in one reſpect, very peculiar—the inſide is given with the ſame exact attention to the admeaſurement, and as high-finiſhed, as the outſide. It may, when conſidered in all its points, be very fairly claſſed as the firſt production in this branch of art now in the world.

The relative proportions of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Churches are curious, and, not having room in this, we purpoſe to give them in our next Retroſpect.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BARKER CHIFNEY'S (LONDON) *for a new* METHOD *of* PREPARING *and* LAYING SLATES *on the* ROOFS *of* HOUSES.

THIS invention conſiſts chiefly in a mode of cutting the ſlates after they are taken from the wet-ſaws. The operation is performed by means of a moveable table, and two toothed circular ſaws fixed on the ſame center. New methods are alſo deſcribed in the ſpecification for placing

placing and ſecuring ſlates on the roofs of buildings.

MR. JOHN VANCOUVER'S (TACHBROOK-HOUSE, WARWICK) *for an* EARTH *of peculiar* PROPERTIES, *which, by certain new Proceſſes of Manufacture, is capable of being rendered a Subſtitute for* SOAP.

This earth is found on the eſtate belonging to Lord Warwick, at the depth of from four to ten feet below the ſurface of the ground. It is not diſtinguiſhed by any particular name, and is diſpoſed or ſituated in the ground in different ſtrata or layers. The firſt or uppermoſt layer is of a greeniſh or greyiſh colour; the ſecond layer is of a beautiful lilac or light purple; and the third or undermoſt is generally white, although the white is found intermixed with the purple. The ſtratum on which the earth lies, is indurated red marl, and it is ſuperinduced by a bed of gravel. The thickneſs of the entire ſtratum of the ſaid earth is from four inches to one foot, and its general poſition is very even, regular, and level. When firſt taken out of the earth, its colours are very fine, particularly the lilac, which, on expoſure to the ſun's rays, or to the influence of froſt, ſoon becomes white. On chemical examination, it appears to contain clay, ſiliceous ſand, and the oxide of iron; but a more ſtudied examination would probably ſhew the exiſtence of other peculiarities, from which the detergent property of this earth might be found to ariſe.

The proceſſes for manufacturing the ſaid earth are performed as follow:—After digging it out of the vein, it is dried by means of ſtoves or otherwiſe; then pulveriſed, and ſifted through fine ſieves; a ſize is then prepared from white ſhreds of leather, and the dry ſifted earth is beaten up with the ſaid ſize; after which it is formed into convenient parcels or cakes, reſembling thoſe of ſoap, and of ſuch ſizes, figures, and dimenſions, as are beſt adapted to the purpoſes of its intended application. The uſe of the ſize is to keep the parts of the earth together, and to moderate the effect of its abſorbent quality, which is ſo extreme, as to cauſe it to become pulverulent, like quick-lime, when water is added to the dried earth; and, on this account, the patentee does not confine himſelf to the uſe of ſize made of leather, but applies other animal and vegetable mucilages to the ſame purpoſe, giving the preference to ſuch, as by their cheapneſs and adheſive quality are beſt adapted to the purpoſes of the manufacture. The moſt diſtinctive property of the ſaid earth is that of cleanſing wool in a manner much ſuperior to ſoap; becauſe it makes it equally white and clean, without robbing it of what manufacturers call its nature, as ſoap does; for, it is well-known, that when wool is waſhed with coarſe ſoap, it undergoes ſome change, either in the poliſh of its ſurface, or in the elaſticity of its fibres, or in ſome other reſpects, which cauſes it to feel leſs full to the hand, ſo that it will not riſe and ſpring up, after the preſſure, in the ſame manner as it did before ſuch waſhing. Whereas, on the contrary, wool, when treated with the waſhing-earth, becomes equally white and clean, at the ſame time that it remains in poſſeſſion of all its original fulneſs and elaſticity, which are of great conſequence and value in the manufacture of this important article of produce.

MR. MICHAEL BILLINGSLEY'S (*of* BIRKENSHAW, YORK) *for an* INSTRUMENT *to be worked with* STEAM, *&c. for the Purpoſe of boring* CYLINDERS *of* IRON *and* BRASS *for* STEAM-ENGINES, *&c. whereby ſuch Cylinders are bored more true, ſmoother, and with greater Facility, than by the Methods hitherto employed for the ſame Purpoſe.*

This inſtrument conſiſts of certain parts connected together in ſuch a manner, that the cylinder intended to be bored ſhall preſerve a vertical poſition, as to the axis thereof, inſtead of the horizontal poſition heretofore adopted and uſed, by which means the ſand and borings from the face of the metal are permitted to fall down, inſtead of occupying one ſide of the cylinder, and wearing away the edges of the cutters, ſo as to require them frequently to be changed, and to cauſe an irregularity in the figure, and even in the diameter of the cylinder, thereby rendering the ſame much leſs effectual for ſteam-engines, or any other piſton-work, in which it is eſſential the fittings ſhould be very accurate. In the new method, the finiſhing part of the cutters are employed upon a clean face of metal, and, not being encumbered with the cuttings, the cutters go completely through, from firſt to laſt, without requiring to be changed, and bore the cylinder with the utmoſt preciſion and truth. This ſpecification is accompanied with drawings

drawings and deſcriptions. One particular advantage, which this mode has over the common one, is, that no attendance will be neceſſary from the firſt ſetting to work to the completion of the ſame, nor even then will the neglect of a few hours be productive of the leaſt injury to the work. But, in the common method of boring, attendance muſt be conſtantly given by one or two perſons, either to preſs forward the cutters by hand and lever, or frequently to change the poſition of the levers in the axis of the pinions, and to raiſe the weights, &c. and, ſhould any neglect occur in the finiſhing courſe, the cylinder, at leaſt, muſt be bored again, if it be not irreparably injured.

JOHN SCOTT, JAMES CLARKSON, WILLIAM TATHAM, *and* SAMUEL MELLISH'S (LONDON), *for new-invented Articles, which they have denominated* TATHAM'S CLUMPS, *for the purpoſe of conſtructing* WATER-PIPES, SEWERS, TUNNELS, WELLS, CONDUITS, RESERVOIRS, *or other* CIRCULAR WALLS, SHELLS, *or* BUILDINGS.

The invention claimed under this patent conſiſts in ſo ſhaping, forming, moulding, modelling, hewing, or cutting, the materials intending to be formed into Tatham's clumps, to be uſed in conſtructing the building, utenſil, or apparatus deſigned, that their ſides or edges, when made and completed ſhall join and fit to each other on an exact radius of a circle, terminating at its center, ſo that, when all the ſaid parts are put together, with or without mortar or cement, the ſaid ſeveral clumps will form a direct circle, bearing preſſure inwards on the principle of an arch; and that, when the ſeveral layers, courſes, or diſtinct circles thereof ſhall be fitted and adjuſted in their proper places, ſuch will form what is termed a broken joint in the wall or ſhell, ſo that the ſame will alternately clamp or join the courſes next adjacent to them together, to prevent their removal ſideways; and, being fitted to each other on their flat ſides, alternate male and female, by means of ſhoulderings and abutments, the wall or ſhell of the building, pipe, tunnel, &c. of which they are made is clamped together in one entire combination, capable of reſiſting the preſſure of conſiderable force in every direction. The method is adapted to the building of cottages, villas, granaries, bathing-houſes, colonnades, pilaſters, all kinds of rollers, ſtone, and brick piers, ſewers, conduits, mining-ſhafts, dock-works of every ſort, magazines, watch-towers, fortifications in general, warehouſes, and manufactories, church-ſteeples, chapels, vaults, cloiſters, &c. &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE National Inſtitute has been lately organized conformably to the new diviſion made by an arrêt of Government on the 8th Pluvioſe laſt. It had been hitherto divided into three claſſes, but now into four. The firſt claſs is that of phyſical and mathematical ſciences, of which Citizen CHAPTAL has been elected Preſident. Citizens CUVIER and DELAMBRE are appointed perpetual Secretaries. The ſecond claſs is that of the French language and literature. Citizen LUCIEN BONAPARTE is Preſident, and Citizen SUARD perpetual Secretary. The third claſs is that of hiſtory and ancient literature, of which Citizen LE BRUN is Preſident, and Citizen DACIER perpetual Secretary. The fourth claſs is that of fine arts, of which Citizen VINCENT is Preſident, and Citizen LEBRETON perpetual Secretary. All the reſiding and foreign aſſociate members of the Inſtitute are to be arranged in one or other of theſe four claſſes. The firſt claſs is to be formed of the ten ſections that now compoſe the firſt claſs of the Inſtitute, of a new ſection of geography and navigation, and of eight foreign aſſociates. The ſections to be compoſed and deſignated as follows:—Geometry, mechanics, aſtronomy, geography, and navigation, and general phyſics, ſix members each, excepting that of geography and navigation, which is to conſiſt of only three: the above are for the mathematical ſciences. For the phyſical ſciences the ſections are as follow:—Chymiſtry, mi-

neralogy, botany, rural economy, and the veterinary art, anatomy, and zoology, and medicine and chirurgery, ſix members each. The firſt claſs may elect ſix of its members among thoſe of the other claſſes of the Inſtitute. It may likewiſe nominate a hundred correſpondents, ſelected from among the national and foreign literati. The ſecond claſs to be compoſed of forty members. To it is particularly conſigned the compoſition of the French Dictionary and cultivation of the French language. It is to undertake, under the head of language, an examen of the important works of literature, of hiſtory, and of ſciences. The collection of its critical obſervations to be publiſhed, at leaſt, four times a year. It may elect twelve of its members from among thoſe of the other claſſes of the Inſtitute. The third claſs to be compoſed of forty members, and of eight foreign aſſociates. The learned languages, antiquities, and monuments, hiſtory, and all the moral and political ſciences in their relation to hiſtory, are to be the objects of its reſearches and its labours. Its peculiar province will be to enrich French literature with the works of Greek, Latin, and Oriental authors, ſuch as have not hitherto been tranſlated. It is to employ itſelf in the continuation of the diplomatic collections, and may chuſe nine of its members from among thoſe of the other claſſes of the Inſtitute; it may nominate ſixty national or foreign correſpondents. The fourth claſs to be compoſed of twenty-eight members, and of eight foreign aſſociates; to be divided into ſections, deſignated and compoſed as follows:—Painting, ten members; ſculpture, ſix; architecture, ſix; engraving, three; and muſical compoſition, three. It may chooſe ſix of its members from among thoſe of the other claſſes of the Inſtitute; may name thirty-ſix correſpondents from among the national or foreign candidates. The foreign aſſociate members are only to have a deliberative voice for objects of the ſciences, of literature, and of arts, but not to make a part of any ſection, and not to receive any ſtipend. The actual native or French aſſociates of the Inſtitute to make a part of the 196 correſpondents attached to the claſſes of the ſciences, of the belles lettres, and of the fine arts. The correſpondents are not to take the title of members of the Inſtitute. They will loſe that of correſpondents, on becoming domiciliated at Paris. The members of all the four claſſes will be intitled to aſſiſt reciprocally at the particular ſittings of each, and to give recitals there, on making a previous demand. They will aſſemble four times in the year, embodied as the National Inſtitute, to give an account of their labours. They will elect, in common, the Librarian and the Sub-librarian of the Inſtitute, as likewiſe the agents that appertain in common to the Inſtitute—each claſs to hold every year a public ſitting, at which the three others will aſſiſt—the Inſtitute will receive annually, from the public treaſury, 1500 francs for each of its non-aſſociate members; 6000 francs for each of the perpetual Secretaries—and for its general expences, a ſum to be determined every year, on the demand of the Inſtitute, and to be comprized in the budget of the Miniſter of the Interior.—The Inſtitute will appoint an Executive Committee, conſiſting of five members, two of the firſt claſs, and one of each of the three others, to be named by their reſpective claſſes, with authority to regulate all that relates to the adminiſtration of the general expences of the Inſtitute, and the repartition of the funds among the four claſſes, &c. &c. Every year the claſſes are to diſtribute prizes, the number and value of which are to be regulated as follows:—The firſt claſs, a prize of 3000 francs; the ſecond and the third claſs, a prize of 1500 francs each; and the fourth claſs, capital prizes of painting, ſculpture, architecture, and muſical compoſition. Such as ſhall obtain any of theſe capital prizes, will be ſent to Rome, and maintained at the charge of Government. The nominations to vacant places in each of the claſſes to be confirmed by the Firſt Conſul. The perpetual Secretaries to be likewiſe ſubject to the approbation of the Firſt Conſul.

CHEMISTRY.

Supplement to a preceding Memoir on Stones preſumed to have fallen from the Skies.

As we have already obſerved, lately, in the notice of the preceding quarterly ſitting, the attention of the learned has been attracted afreſh to the ſingular ſtones, whoſe origin is unknown, and which tradition ſuppoſes to have fallen from the Heavens. The French chemiſts have been deſirous to convince themſelves of the identity of theſe ſtones, and of the nature of their component parts, already indicated by Mr. Edward Howard.

Citizen Vauquelin has procured ſpecimens

mens of the ſtones analyſed by Mr. Howard, brought from Benares, in the Eaſt Indies; from Yorkſhire, in England; from Sienna, in Italy; and from Bohemia; to which he has joined thoſe which fell in France in the year 1789, at Barboran, near Roqueton, and in the year 1790, at Creon, a pariſh of Juliac. He has remarked, as well as Mr. Howard, that theſe ſtones reſemble each other ſo exactly, that it is almoſt impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them. Different analyſes have convinced him, that they all contain the ſame principles; namely, ſilex, magneſia, iron, nickel, and ſulphur. Theſe reſults, conformable to thoſe which Mr. Howard had already obtained, and to the work in which M. Chladni, well known by his fine experiments on the vibration of ſurfaces, has collected all the recitals which have been made on the fall of theſe ſtones, concur to render it probable that *their origin is exterior to our globe*; for hitherto no ſimilar ſtones have been found in its interior.

The reading of this intereſting memoir has given riſe to a diſcuſſion, the reſults of which merit inſertion here, as they preſent additional motives for the collecting, diſcuſſing, and appreciating the different teſtimonies agreeably to which the ſtones here treated of are ſuppoſed to have fallen from the heavens. In fact, when a phenomenon is announced, if we are able to certify by a complete enumeration of the different phyſical agents, that none of them are able to produce it, the abſolute impoſſibility of ſuch a phenomenon will evidently reſult, and by conſequence the falſity of ſuch announcement.

When, on the contrary, we find a cauſe which eſtabliſhes the poſſibility of it, provided that ſound logic does not allow us to attribute the ſame excluſively to that cauſe, it becomes us at the ſame time to ſubſtitute doubt for abſolute negation, and to uſe all poſſible means to aſcertain the fact, ſeeing that it is not repugnant to the general laws of nature.

Chemiſts would at this day be very much embarraſſed to find in the atmoſphere the component parts which they have diſcovered by analyſation in the ſtones repreſented to have fallen from Heaven, and of courſe would be naturally inclined to reject ſuch ſtatements as abſurd. But Citizen Laplace has here ſuggeſted an explication, which he offers, not as the only one that may be given of the fact, and not with a view to prove the exiſtence of it, but merely that we may not too haſtily reject the ſame as abſurd; and that we may, at leaſt, ſuſpend our judgment, until time ſhall procure more deciſive authorities.

A very ſimple calculation ſuffices to ſhew, that a body projected from the moon requires only a velocity nearly quintuple to that of a twenty-four pound ball, diſcharged with a portion of powper equal to one half of its weight, to arrive at a diſtance where the attraction of that ſatellite is reduced to the ſame intenſity as that of the earth. That point being paſſed, the body, as being then within the ſphere of activity of our globe, muſt neceſſarily fall upon its ſurface. The appearance of very conſiderable volcanoes perceivable on the diſk of the moon, render ſuch a diſcharge or projection not improbable; but, independently of the eruptions, which may be more or leſs frequent, it will not frequently happen that the direction of the projectile force will be that which the combined movements of the moon and of the earth require, in order that a moveable body diſcharged from the former planet may reach the other.

The atmoſphere of the moon, the very exiſtence of which is called in queſtion by ſeveral aſtronomers, is, at leaſt, ſo rare, and comprehends ſo ſmall an extent, that it can only oppoſe a very feeble reſiſtance to the bodies that move within its region. It is not the ſame with our terreſtrial atmoſphere; it reduces almoſt to the tenth part of its length the greateſt range of a piece of artillery; and the reſiſtance which it oppoſes to rapid movements is ſuch, that for a body diſcharged from Veſuvius, for example, to be able to arrive in France, it would require a velocity of projection infinitely more conſiderable than that which would carry a lunar body to the limits of the ſphere of activity of that ſtar.

There is no reaſon, therefore, to imagine that ſtones, falling at an immenſe diſtance from terreſtrial volcanoes, can be the product of the eruptions of thoſe mountains; and mineralogy equally militates againſt ſuch an explication; for none of the volcanic products hitherto known has any identity with the ſtones preſumed to have fallen from the ſky.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ASTRONOMY *and* MATHEMATICS.

DR. HERSCHEL, in his excellent paper entitled "*A Catalogue of* 500 *new*

new Nebulæ, Nebulous Stars, Planetary Nebulæ, and Cluſters of Stars, with Remarks on the Conſtruction of the Heavens," obſerves, that "it has hitherto been the chief employment of the phyſical aſtronomer to ſearch for new celeſtial objects, whatſoever might be their nature or condition; but our ſtock of materials is now ſo increaſed, that we ſhould begin to arrange them more ſcientifically." In dividing the different parts of which the ſidereal heavens are compoſed, in proper claſſes, Dr. Herſchel is obliged to examine the nature of the various celeſtial objects that have been hitherto diſcovered, in order to arrange them in a manner moſt conformable to their conſtruction. He *firſt* treats of INSULATED STARS. "It might (ſays he) be expected, that the ſolar ſyſtem would ſtand foremoſt in the liſt, whereas, by treating of inſulated ſtars, we ſeem, as it were, to overlook one of the great component parts of the univerſe. It will, however, appear that this very ſyſtem, magnificent as it is, can only rank as a ſingle individual belonging to the ſpecies which we are going to conſider."

By calling a ſtar inſulated, Dr. Herſchel does not mean to denote its being totally unconnected with all other ſtars or ſyſtems; but, when ſtars are ſituated at ſuch immenſe diſtances from each other as our Sun, Arcturus, Capella, Lyra, Sirius, and numberleſs others, we think that we may look upon them as ſufficiently out of the reach of mutual attractions, to deſerve the name of inſulated ſtars. For it is aſcertained by computation, that ſuppoſing the earth's orbit, as is highly probable, does not extend more than an angle of one ſecond of a degree, when ſeen from Sirius, then the Sun and Sirius, if the maſſes are equal, would not fall together in leſs than thirty-three millions of years, even though they were not impeded by many contrary attractions of other neighbouring inſulated ſtars. A ſtar thus ſituated may certainly deſerve to be called inſulated, and of this kind our Sun is probably one.

From the detached ſituation of inſulated ſtars, it appears that they are capable of being centers of extenſive planetary ſyſtems; and from analogy we may ſuppoſe, that every one of them is attended with planets, ſatellites, and numerous comets; though there is good reaſon for believing that we can only look for ſolar ſyſtems among inſulated ſtars.

The next part of the conſtruction of the heavens which our aſtronomer conſiders, is the union of two ſtars, that are formed together into one ſyſtem, by the laws of attraction: theſe he denominates—II. BINARY SIDEREAL SYSTEMS, or DOUBLE STARS. If a ſtar be ſituated at any diſtance behind another, and but little deviating from the line in which the firſt is ſeen, there would be the appearance of a double ſtar, but they would not form a binary ſyſtem. If, however, two ſtars ſhould be really ſituated near each other, and at the ſame time ſo far inſulated as not to be materially affected by the attractions of neighbouring ſtars, they will then compoſe a ſeparate ſyſtem, and remain united by the bond of their mutual gravitation towards each other. This ſhould be called a real double ſtar; and any two ſtars that are thus mutually connected, form a binary ſidereal ſyſtem.

Dr. Herſchel ſhews, that two ſtars may be ſo connected at to perform circles, or ſimilar ellipſes, round their common centre of gravity. And in this caſe they will always move in directions oppoſite and parallel to each other, and their ſyſtem, if not deſtroyed by ſome foreign influence, will remain permanent. Hence ariſes an eſſential difference between the conſtruction of ſolar and ſidereal ſyſtems. In the former is a ponderous attractive center, by which all the planets, &c. are kept in their orbit; but in the latter, the ſtars of which they are compoſed move round an empty center, to which they are nevertheleſs as firmly bound as the planets to their maſſy one. Such indeed is the caſe of the earth and moon, which, in their monthly revolutions, move round a center without a body placed in it; and the ſame may be ſaid of the ſun and each planet.

Dr. Herſchel next enters into a very ingenious and ſatisfactory calculation, to prove that no inſulated ſtars, of nearly equal ſize and diſtance, can appear double to us;—that caſual ſituations will not account for the multiplied phenomena of double ſtars, and that conſequently their exiſtence muſt be owing to the influence of ſome general law of nature, ſuch as gravitation; and he means, hereafter, to ſhew that many of them have actually changed their ſituation with regard to each other, in a progreſſive courſe, denoting a periodical revolution round each other; and that the motion of ſome of them is direct, while that of others is retrograde.

Dr. Herſchel then proceeds—III. To TRIPLE, QUADRUPLE, QUINTUPLE, and MULTIPLE STARS, and ſhews, firſt, that

that three ſtars may be preſerved in a permanent connection, by revolving in proper orbits about a common center of motion. Having demonſtrated the fact, he ſays, "If we admit of triple ſtars, we can have no reaſon to oppoſe more complicated connections." And to form an idea how the laws of gravitation may eaſily ſupport ſuch ſyſtems, he adjoins ſome figures, with proper deſcriptions.

In anſwering the objection which may be made, that poſſibly all this ſort of reaſoning may be uſeleſs and fanciful, he ſays, "Such combinations as I have mentioned are not the inventions of fancy: they have an actual exiſtence, and I could point them out by thouſands. There is not a ſingle night when, in paſſing over the zones of the heavens, by ſweeping, I do not meet with numerous collections of double, triple, quadruple, quintuple, and multiple ſtars, apparently inſulated from other groups, and probably joined in ſome ſmall ſidereal ſyſtem of their own.

In treating—IV. Of CLUSTERING STARS, and the MILKY-WAY, Dr. Herſchel ſays, that the ſtars of which the milky-way is compoſed, are very unequally ſcattered, and ſhew evident marks of cluſtering together into many ſeparate allotments. Thus in the ſpace between β and γ Cygni, the ſtars are ſeen cluſtering together towards two different regions; and, taking the average breadth in this ſpace of about five degrees, it contains more than 331,000 ſtars, and, admitting them to be cluſtering two different ways, there will be 165,000 for each cluſtering collection; this name the milky appearances certainly deſerve, as they are brighter about the middle, and fainter near their undefined borders; and that the brightneſs of the milky-way ariſes only from ſtars, is evident, ſince their compreſſion increaſes in proportion to the brightneſs of the milky-way.

From cluſtering-ſtars there is but a ſhort tranſition to GROUPS of STARS, which is Dr. Herchel's Vth diviſion. A group is a collection of cloſely, and almoſt equally, compreſſed ſtars, of any figure or outline, ſufficiently ſeparated from neighbouring ſtars to ſhew that it makes a peculiar ſyſtem of its own.

VI. Of CLUSTERS of STARS, which are the moſt magnificent objects to be ſeen in the heavens:—their form is generally round, and the compreſſion of the ſtars ſhews a gradual, and pretty ſudden accumulation towards a center, the exiſtence of which cannot be doubted, either in a ſtate of real ſolidity, or in that of an empty ſpace, poſſeſſed of an hypothetical force, ariſing from the joint exertion of the numerous ſtars that enter into the compoſition of the cluſter.

NEBULÆ, the VIIth diviſion, which, on account of their great diſtance, can only be ſeen by inſtruments of great ſpace-penetrating power. Theſe Dr. Herſchel thinks may be all reſolved into the three laſt mentioned ſpecies, which at certain immenſe diſtances will put on the appearance of nebulæ. Nebulæ are objects that may be perceived at the greateſt diſtance, but only with a teleſcope of great power, which, ſays the aſtronomer, has not only a power of penetrating into ſpace, but a power alſo of penetrating into *time paſt*. To explain this, we are reminded, that, when we look upon Sirius, the rays that enter the eye cannot have been leſs than ſix years and four months and a half coming from that ſtar to the obſerver.—"Hence it follows, that when we ſee an object of the calculated diſtance at which one of theſe remote nebulæ may be perceived, the rays of light which convey its image to the eye, muſt have been more than *nineteen hundred and ten thouſand years on their way*; and that conſequently ſo many years ago this object muſt already have had an exiſtence in the ſidereal heavens, in order to ſend out thoſe rays by which we now perceive it.

VIII. Of STARS WITH BURS. Theſe may be a real cluſter of ſtars, the whole light of which is gathered ſo nearly into one point, as to leave but juſt enough of the light of the cluſter viſible to produce the appearance of burs.

IX. The phenomenon of MILKY NEBULOSITY is probably of two kinds, one of them deceptive, namely, ſuch as ariſes from widely extended regions of cloſely connected cluſtering ſtars, contiguous to each other, like the collections that conſtruct our milky-way. The other, being real, and poſſibly at no very great diſtance from us; but of its nature Dr. Herſchel does not preſume to ſpeak.

X. The nature of NEBULOUS STARS is enveloped in much obſcurity, and will probably, according to our aſtronomer, require ages of obſervations before we can form a proper eſtimate of their condition. There is no doubt of the ſtarry nature of the central point; but the great diſtance of ſuch ſtars renders the real extent of the ſurrounding nebuloſity a ſurprizing phenomenon

phenomenon, which, in other circumſtances, might be imputed to an atmoſphere.

XI. PLANETARY NEBULÆ, and XII. PLANETARY NEBULÆ WITH CENTERS. Theſe involve alſo great difficulties. The former may perhaps be allied to nebulous ſtars. For ſhould the planetary nebulæ, with lucid centers, be an intermediate ſtep between planetary nebulæ and nebulous ſtars, the appearances of theſe different ſpecies, when all the individuals of them are fully examined, might throw a conſiderable light upon the ſubject.

Such is the outline of this very ingenious paper, which is followed by a catalogue of 500 additional new nebulæ, and cluſters of ſtars, divided into eight different claſſes.

In a very ingenious paper by the Rev. Mr. HELLINS, "Of the Rectification of the Conic Sections," we have only the firſt part, namely, that which treats of the Hyperbola; which is divided into three ſections: the *firſt* containing the inveſtigations of the ſeveral ſeries; the *ſecond*, the methods of computing the values of the conſtant quantities by which the aſcending ſeries differ from the deſcending ones; and the *third*, examples of their uſe, by way of illuſtration.

LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted* FREE of EXPENCE.

BIOGRAPHY.

Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Reid, D.D. late Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. By Dugald Stewart, F.R.S. 8vo. 220 pages. 5s. boards.

Eccentric Biography; or, Memoirs of remarkable Female Characters, Ancient and Modern, 12mo. 4s.

GEOGRAPHY.

An eaſy Grammar of Geography; intended as a Companion and Introduction to the "Geography for the Uſe of Schools," by the ſame Author. With Maps. By the Rev. J. Goldſmith. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

HISTORY.

The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania, from the Settlement by William Penn, to the Year 1742. With an Account of Weſt New Jerſey, &c. By Robert Proud. 2 vols. 8vo. 17s. boards.

Hiſtory of the Maroons, from their Origin to their Eſtabliſhment at Sierra Leone; including the Expedition to Cuba, and the State of the Iſland of Jamaica for the laſt Ten Years. With a ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Iſland previous to that Period. By R. C. Dallas, eſq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

LAW.

The Trial at large of Colonel Deſpard, for High Treaſon. Taken in Short Hand by Joſeph and W. B. Gurney. 8vo. 5s.

Select Criminal Trials at the Old Bailey. With the Opinions of the Judges on ſeveral intereſting Points reſerved for their Deciſion. 8vo. vol. 1. (To be continued.) 550 pages. 9s. boards.

A Digeſt of the Bankrupt Laws; with a Collection of the Statutes, and of the Caſes determined in the Courts of Law and Equity upon that Subject. By Baſil Montagu, eſq. 8vo. 270 pages. 10s. 6d. boards.

Reports of Caſes determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber, in Michaelmas Term, 1802. By Boſanquet and Puller. Vol. 3. Part 3. 5s.

Reports of Caſes determined in the High Court of Admiralty. By C. Robinſon, L.L.D. (Vol. 4. Part 1.) Containing Caſes in 1801 and 1802. 8vo. 6s. ſewed.

MATHEMATICS.

Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy; containing Diſſertations concerning the moſt proper Subjects to excite curioſity and attention to Mathematical and Philoſophical Sciences. The whole treated in an eaſy manner, and adapted to the comprehenſion of all who are the leaſt initiated in the Sciences of Arithmetic, Geography, Navigation, Architecture, Chemiſtry, &c. &c.

Firſt

First composed by M. Ozanam, and now translated into English, and improved, with many Additions, by Charles Hutton, L.L.D. 4 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s. boards.

A General History of Mathematics, from the earliest Times to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century. Translated from the French of John Bossat. To which is affixed, a Chronological Table of the most eminent Mathematicians. 8vo. 540 pages. 9s. boards.

MEDICAL.

Account of the Diseases that prevailed in two Voyages to the East Indies, in the Carnatic Indiaman, in the Years 1793 to 1798. With Observations and Remarks. By John Milne, formerly Surgeon of the Carnatic. 5s. boards. Phillips.

Arguments to evince the Efficacy, and to enforce the Inoculation with the Cow-pox, and to obviate existing Prejudices and Objections. By Joseph Simmonds. 1s.

The Edinburgh Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery. Preceded by an Abstract of the Theory of Medicine, and the Nosology of Dr. Cullen; and including upwards of 600 authentic Formulæ, from the Books of St. Bartholomew's and other Hospitals in London; and from Lectures and Writings of the most eminent Public Teachers. A new Edition, enlarged from one to five volumes, 8vo. with Plates. 3l. 15s. boards.

Anatomical Engravings of the Viscera of the Thorax and Abdomen; accompanied by explanatory Maps, and a Description of each Plate. By Robert Hooper, M.D. There are twelve Plates, six of which are coloured; accurately engraved from Drawings made from Nature. 5s.

A Diagram of the Human Eye, for the Use of Students in Anatomy, Artists, Oculists, and Opticians. Engraved upon a royal Folio thick Drawing Paper, and coloured, 3s.

MILITARY.

Elements of War; or, Rules and Regulations of the Army in Miniature, shewing the Duty of a Regiment in every Situation. By Nathaniel Wood, Lieutenant in the 40th Regiment. With Engravings, 12mo. 7s. boards.

The English Military Mission into Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. Travels into Turkey, Asia Minor, and across the Desert into Egypt, during the Years 1799, 1800, and 1801, in company with the Turkish Army, and the British Military Mission under the command of General Koehler; containing Details of the Operations of the Turkish Army, commanded by the Grand Vizier; with circumstantial Accounts of the present State of those Parts of the Turkish Empire. To which are annexed a Meteorological Journal, and Observations on the Plague, and on the Diseases of the Turks. By William Wittman, M.D. of the Royal Artillery, Surgeon to the Mission, and, upwards of two Years, Physician to the Grand Vizier. 4to. Embellished with nearly thirty coloured Engravings, from Drawings on the Spot, 2l. 12s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

MISCELLANIES.

The Juvenile Theatre; being Scenic Representations, with Expositions of the most favorite Spectacles, Pantomimes, and other Picturesque Performances at the Theatres Royal, adapted to the comprehension of Youth. (To be continued regularly on the first of every Month.)

The Poll for Knights of the Shire, to represent the County of Kent, July, 1802. By Thomas Godfrey, esq. High Sheriff; arranged from the Sheriff's Books, by Webster Gillman. With an Abstract of this, and of the Poll in the Year 1796, 6s. sewed.

A Puzzle for a Curious Girl, with Vignettes, 2s. 6d. half-bound.

Facts and Observations relative to Sheep, Wool, Ploughs, and Oxen; with Remarks on the Advantages which have been derived from the Use of Salt. By Lord Sommerville, 8vo. boards. 4s.

Rural Sports. By the Rev. W. B. Daniel, vol. II. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards.

Browne's Masonic Master Key through the Three Degrees; by way of Polyglot. Under the sanction of the Craft in general. And an Explanation of all the Hieroglyphics. The Whole Interspersed with Illustrations on Theology, Astronomy, Architecture, Arts, Sciences, &c. many of which are by the Editor, J. Browne, P.M. of Sit Lodges, and M.A. 5s. 6d. interleaved.

NOVELS.

Selim; or, the Royal Wanderer. An Oriental Tale. By C. F. Lawler, 12mo. 3s. boards.

The World as it Goes, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. boards.

Letters of Miss Riversdale, 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. boards.

POETRY.

Poems on different Subjects. By Ferdinand Weston, esq. 12mo. 120 pages, 4s. boards.

Norbury Park, a Poem; with others, written on various Occasions. By James Woodhouse, 8vo. 3s. boards.

The Temple of Nature; or, the Origin of Society. A Poem, with Philosophical Notes. By Erasmus Darwin, M.D. 4to. with Plates, 1l. 5s. boards.

POLITICAL.

Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of Europe, and the Atlantic. By Governor Pownal, Author of the former one in 1780, 3s. 6d

A Vindication of Europe and Great Britain from Misrepresentation and Aspersion. Translated from Mr. Gent's Answer to Hauterive, 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

The Nature and Duties of the Christian Ministry, and the Co-operation of a Christian Society with the Labours of its Ministers. Two

Two Sermons, preached at the New Meeting Houſe, in Birmingham, Jan. 23, 1803, on undertaking the Office of a Religious Inſtructor in that Congregation. By John Kentiſh, 1s. 6d.

Sermons preached, occaſionally, in the Epiſcopal Chapel, Stirling, during the eventful Period from 1793 to 1803. By George Gleig, L.L.D. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Letter to Dr. Goodall, Head-maſter of Eton School, on the Importance of Religious Education, 1s.

Letters to Mr. Andrew Fuller, on the Univerſal Reſtoration, with a Statement of Facts attending that Controverſy, and ſome Strictures on Scrutator's Review. By William Vidler. 3s.

An Enquiry into the Nature, Neceſſity, and Evidences, of Revealed Religion. By Thomas Robinſon, A.M. 8vo. 6s. boards

Sermons from Advent to Whitſunday, ſelected from minor and ſcarce Authors; adapted to the Epiſtles, Goſpels, and Firſt Leſſons of every Sunday, or to the ſeveral Seaſons of the Year. By S. Clapham, M.A. large 8vo. 8s. boards.

Practical Sermons, by the Rev. Theophilus St. John, large 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

Six more Letters to Granville Sharp, eſq. on his Remarks upon the uſes of the Article in the Greek Teſtament. By Gregory Blunt, eſq. 8vo. 190 pages.

The Harmony of the Prophets; or, Gleanings from Interpreters of the Apocalypſe, who have adhered to Mr. Mede's Foundations, 4d.

A Sovereign Remedy in Affliction; a Sermon, preached at Wanſtead, March 27, 1803. By the Rev. S. Glaſſe, D.D. 8vo. 23 pages.

TRAVELS.

A Journal of Travels in Barbary in the Year 1801. By James Curtis, eſq. Surgeon to the Embaſſy to Morocco. With Obſervations on the Gum Trade of Senegal, 12mo. 4s. boards.

Books juſt Imported by T. Booſey, Old Broad-ſtreet.

Hiſtoire d'Italie, par Deſadoard, 9 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s.

Grammaire Philoſophique, par Thiebault, 2 vols. 10s.

Etat Commercial de la France, au Commencement du 19 Siecle, par J. Blanc de Volx, 3 vols. 8vo. 15s.

Traité Pratique des Maladies des Pays Vaud, par Campet, 7s.

——— Goutteuſſes, par P. J. Barthez, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Elémens Raiſonnés de la Langue Ruſſe; ou, Principes Généreaux de la Grammaire appliqués à la Langue Ruſſe, par J. B. Maudru, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Campagnes de Bonaparte à Malte, en Egypte, et en Syrie, par J. B. Lattit, 5s.

Lettres Mercantiles, par P. C. Muuſs, 8vo. 2s.

Sermons ſur divers Textes, par J. Saurin, 12 vols. 8vo. avec les Nouveaux Sermons, 2l. 12s. 6d.

——— de M. E. S. Reybaz, Miniſtre du St. Evangile, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s.

Lettres Originales de Commerce, précédées d'une Explication, par Ordre Alphabetique de pluſieurs Termes de Commerce de Terre, de Mer, et de Banques, &c. par M. J. C. Brüſch, 12mo. 5s.

Connoiſſance des Tems pour l'An XI. 8vo. 5s.

Inſtruction ſur les Poids et Meſures, par Briſſon, 1s. 6d.

Anecdotes Chrêtiennes; ou, Recueil de Traits d'Hiſtoire Choiſis, par Berquin, 12mo. 3s.

Abrégé de l'Hiſtoire des Empereures Romans, Grecs et Allemands, 12mo. 4s.

Petite Bibliotheque des Enfans, par Campe, 2 vols. 8s.

Odiſeo et Félicie ou la Colonie de Florides, par Vernes, 2 vols. 6s.

Les Paradoxes du Captaine Marc-Luc-Roch Barole, par Paul Hippolite de M**, 4 vols. 12s.

Principes Raiſonnés ſur l'Art de Lire a Haut-Voix, 8vo, par Dubroca, 3s.

Cours de Phyſique Céleſte, par Haſſenfratz, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Nouvelles Expériences Galvaniques, par Nyſten, 4s.

Nouveaux Stéréotypes.

Théatre de Voltaire, 12 vols.
Romans, 3 vols.
Poëmes.
Pucelle d'Orleans.
Henriade.
Epitres, &c.
Contes en Vers, &c.
Hiſtoiré de Charles, XII.
Oeuvres de Regnard, 5 vols.
——— Crebillon, 3 vols.
Oraiſon Funebres de Boſſuet.
Grandeur des Romains, par Monteſquieu;
Maximes de Rochefoucauld.

Papier Ordinaire, 1s. 6d. chaque volume.
——— fin d'Angoulême, 2s.
Papier Velin, 4s.
Grand Papier Velin, 6s.

Books juſt imported by Dulau and Co. Soho-ſquare.

Théodore du Gueſclin, ou les 2 Rivales, 2 vol. 12mo. 6s.

Le Chevalier de Blamon, ou quelques Folies de ma Jeuneſſe, 3 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Monſieur Botte, par Pigault le Brun, 4 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Octavie de Roſantal, ou l'Epouſe de Deux Maris, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Bythis, ou l'Elève de l'Africain, par Gallat, 12mo. 3s.

Le Proſcrit, ou la ſœur équivoque, 12mo. 3s.

Œuvres de Berquin, 18 vols. 18mo. 2l. 5s. or any vol. ſeparate at, 2s. 6d.

La Caverne de Ste. Marguerite, traduit de l'Anglois, 4 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Dithyrambe

Dithyrambe ſur l'Immortalité de l'Ame, ſuivi du Paſſage de St. Gothard, traduit de l'Anglois, par Jacques Delille, 8vo. figures, 16s. 12s. 10s. 5s.

——— 12mo. figures, 12s. 8s. 6s. 3s. 2s.

——— 2s. 6d.

——— 18mo. 2s. 6d. 2s. 1s. 6d. 1s.

Journal des Modes et des Dames, abonnement pour 3 mois 12s. pour 6 mois, 1l. 3s. pour un an, 2l. 4s.

Œuvres complétes du Chevalier de Bouffiers, 8vo. 7s.

Marie Muller, traduit de l'Allemand, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Roland Furieux en Vers François, Poëme imité de l'Italien, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Mythologie Raiſonnée à l'uſage de la Jeuneſſe, 8vo. 5s.

Hiſtoire Naturelle miſe à la portée de la Jeuneſſe, d'après Buffon, et les plus célèbres Naturaliſtes, ornée de 30 gravures, 2 vols. gros 12mo. Planches coloriées, 10s. 6d.

——— Planches en noir, 9s.

Grammaire Françoiſe ſimplifiée conforme aux Principes établis par Reſtaut, Wailly, l'Homond, et l'Académie, 12mo. 4s.

Ecbert, premier Roi d'Angleterre, mélodrame, 1s. 6d.

Croutinet, ou le Salon de Montargis, caricature en un acte, 1s. 6d.

La Boîte de Pandore et Venus Callypzge, 2s.

Catinat à St. Grantien, comédie anecdotique, 1s. 6d.

Attendre et Courir, Vaudeville, en un acte, 2s.

Ima, ou les deux Mondes, mélodrame, 1s. 6d.

Raymond de Toulouſe, ou le Retour de la Guerre ſainte, drame lyrique, 1s. 6d.

Tableau Hiſtorique de la Jurisprudence depuis la Foudation de Rome, juſqu'au 8 Siecle, ſuivi du texte de la Loi des xii Tables, et des Notes explicative pour ſervir de Préliminaire à l'Etude du droit, par Gouyou, Ancien juriſconſulte, 12mo. br. 3s. 6d. do. Papier fin, 6s.

Antiquité Nationale de France, telle que Tombeaux, Inſcriptions, Statues, Moſaiques, &c. tirés du Monaſtères, Abbayes, Châteaux, &c. par Millin, 5 vols. 4to. grand nombre de planches, 7l. 10s.

Philoſophie de l'Univers, 3d Edit. Augmentée de pluſieurs Notes, et d'une Table de Matières, 8vo. 6s.

Almanach Nationale de France, publié par ordre du Gouvernement, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

——— de Gotta, 6s. Do. German, 6s.

Théodore, ou le Village de Lobeſtein, par Auguſte Lafontaine, Auteur du Nouveaux Tableaux de Famille, &c. 5 vols. 15s.

Rodolphe et Julie, par Auguſte Lafontaine, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Lettres inédites de Voltaire au Roi de Pruſſe, 8vo. 5s.

Lettres ſur la Philoſophie, par Granier, 8vo. 2s.

Suite de Gil Blas, 3 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Caroline de Stevens, 3s.

Nouvelle Mythologie Raiſonnée, 8vo. 5s.

Barthelemy et Joſephine, Roman, 3 vols. 9s.

Deſcription d'un Pavé en Moſaique, dans l'Ancienne Ville d'Italica, aujord'hui le Village de Santiponce, près de Seville; ſuivie de Recherches ſur la Peinture en Moſaique chez les Anciens, et les Monumens en ce genre qui n'ont pas encore été publiés: par Alexandre Laborde. Folio, Planches coloriées, imprimé par Didot, 10l.

L'Empire Germanique diviſé en Départemens ſous la Prefecture de l'Electeur de Brandebourg, 8vo. 3s.

A School Catalogue of French, Latin, Italian, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe books, publiſhed by Dulau and Co.

Spaniſh elegant Extracts in Proſe and Verſe, by Joſſe, author of the Spaniſh Grammar, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. RUSSELL, the Royal Academician, has nearly completed his long-intended Lunar Planiſphere by meaſurement with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs. Both drawings deſcribe the moon in a ſtate of mean libration. One of them repreſents its viſible ſurface whilſt in direct oppoſition to the ſun, when the mountains or projections are not evident; but only thoſe ſpots ſeen on the lunar diſk, ariſing from the local colour, and ſome other inexplicable cauſes. The other exhibits the moon when the eminences produce the ſhadows, and repreſents them when the ſun is but a few degrees above the horizon of each part, in the ſame manner as the globe; a late laborious and ſucceſsful undertaking of Mr. Ruſſell's (vide the Monthly Magazine for February, 1797). Theſe planiſpheres he propoſes to engrave

on ſeparate plates. The outline of one is already traced with great correctneſs on the copper. It is expected that they will not only be of conſiderable utility to aſtronomers, but lead to very curious inveſtigations in natural philoſophy.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, ſurgeon of Guy's Hoſpital, will publiſh, in the courſe of the ſummer, a Treatiſe on the Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia, illuſtrated with plates of the ſize of nature, principally taken from caſes that have been admitted into St. Thomas's and Guy's Hoſpitals. The work will be divided into three parts. The firſt will contain the deſcription of every ſpecies of inguinal hernia, one of which is its paſſage on the inner ſide of the epigaſtric-artery; in the ſecond, the ſubjects of hernia tunicæ vaginalis, and femoral hernia, will be treated of; and the third part will contain hernia of the navel, iſchiatic notch, foramen ovale, and ſome hitherto undeſcribed varieties.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Soho-ſquare, whoſe ſcientific Lectures on Galvaniſm have deſervedly attracted ſo much notice, will ſpeedily publiſh his promiſed Hiſtory of that intereſting ſcience, drawn chiefly from Citizen Sué's work, to which he propoſes to add a familiar introduction to the practice of Galvaniſm, a deſcription of the various apparatus, and an account of the laſt experiments.

A Proſpectus has been circulated for a new Abridgment of the Philos. Trans. from the beginning to the preſent time. The mathematical department (including aſtronomy, geometry, optics, mechanics, &c.) by C. HUTTON, L. L. D. F. R. S. Mathematical Profeſſor at Woolwich. The department of natural hiſtory, including zoology, botany, and mineralogy) by. GEO. SHAW, M. D. F. R. S. and F.L.S. of the Britiſh Muſeum; and that of medicine (including anatomy, phyſiology, chemiſtry, &c.) by RICH. PEARSON, M. D. F. S. A. of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

Mr. MOORE, the elegant tranſlater of Anacreon, will ſpeedily publiſh a poem, intitled the Philoſophy of Pleaſure.

A Tranſlation from the Portugueſe of Camoens will ſpeedily appear from the pen of Lord STRANGEFORD.

A new edition of Morelli Theſaurus Græcæ Poëſeos (now become very ſcarce) being conſidered as a deſideratum in Greek literature, Mr. LUNN, of the Claſſical Library, Soho-ſquare, in conjunction with the proprietor of the former edition, has undertaken to re-publiſh it, with great improvements, ſuggeſted by men of learning in this country, under the direction of a celebrated metrical ſcholar abroad.

Within theſe few days, a fine piece of Roman ſculpture has been given to the Britiſh Muſeum, by Mr. BRAND HOLLIS. It is a ſort of ſepulchral cheſt, which was found neglected, many years ago, by Mr. Horſley, in the mill at Cheſterford, in Eſſex (See Horſley's Britannia Romana, p. 331.) It is without inſcription, is ſuppoſed to have contained three urns, anſwering to the buſts on the outſide, and to be the only ſpecimen of ſculpture belonging to the ancient Camalodunum.

Mr. H. RUFF, of Cheltenham, has arranged materials for a Hiſtory of that Place, which he intends to publiſh by ſubſcription, under the patronage of the Marquis of Worceſter. It will conſiſt of a pleaſant, yet accurate, ſelection of the moſt important and entertaining ſubjects relating to the hiſtory of that celebrated ſpot.

Mr. PAINTER, of Wrexham, aſſiſted by Mr. YORKE, of Erthig, and the Rev. W. DAVIES, of Meirod, will publiſh, in the courſe of this year, the Twenty Tribes of Wales, with the Arms of the Tribes at the Head of each.

The Rev. Mr. EDWARDS, of Wrexham, author of a Continuation of Willis's Survey of St. Aſaph, is preparing to publiſh a Continuation of Willis's Survey of Bangor, from 1721, to the preſent Time, with the addition of the Names of the Vicars Choral, and the Incumbents of the different Pariſhes in the Dioceſe, from the earlieſt Dates, with Memoirs of ſome of them.

A volume of Critical and Philoſophical Eſſays, by the author of the Adviſer, will ſhortly be ready for publication; and a Tractate upon Education, in two volumes, by the ſame author, will appear early in May.

An elegant volume is announced, under the title of *Petrarca*; being a Selection of Sonnets, Amatory, Elegiac, and Deſcriptive, from the moſt admired Authors; to which a ſhort Critical Diſſertation will be prefixed on the Origin and Structure of the Sonnet.

A Society has been lately formed at Briſtol *for Promoting Religious Knowledge*. Their object is to diſtribute gratis a variety of ſmall tracts on the moſt important religious and moral ſubjects; and, as it is their intention ſcrupulouſly to avoid whatever is peculiar to any diſtinct community, they invite all friends to religion

to

to unite with them in their benevolent purpoſe. Their treaſurer is ANDREW POPE, Eſq. who receives ſubſcriptions.

Mr. WOODHOUSE will ſpeedily publiſh Norbury Park, with other Poems, on various occaſions.

A Defence of the Conduct of Mary Wolſtonecraft Godwin, which has been long in hand, will ſpeedily appear. It is the production of a clergyman, and is addreſſed, in a Series of Letters, to a Lady.

Mr. BYERLEY has in the preſs a novel, intitled Nature; or, a Picture of the Paſſions, to which he intends to prefix an Eſſay on Novel-writing.

EARL STANHOPE has lately employed the greater part of his time in bringing to perfection an improved mode of printing. His invention, though in ſome reſpects ſimilar to the French ſtereotype, is ſaid to be very ſuperior to it, with regard, to neatneſs, accuracy, and cheapneſs.

It has been deciſively ſhewn, by ſome experiments made by Mr. WILKINSON, the Lecturer on Galvaniſm, 1. That a vital attraction ſubſiſts between a nerve and muſcle; for the ſuſpended ſciatic nerves of a frog, after detaching the ſpine, being near the intercoſtal muſcles of a dog, while the aſſiſtant, who held the frog, with his other hand touched the muſcles of the thigh of the dog (thus forming a circle): in this ſituation, the nerves ſuſpended, approached and came into contact with the muſcle, as evidently as a ſilken thread is attracted by excited ſealing-wax. 2. The heart of a rabbit was excited to action ſoon after the animal was killed, but vitality diſappeared much ſooner than in the other muſcles; ſo that this organ is the *primum*, and not, as Harvey aſſerted, the *ultimum moriens*. The lungs, liver, and ſpleen could not be excited to action, even immediately after the animal was killed. 3. The moſt important fact was, that of exciting contractions, by making a circle of nerves and muſcles of different animals, without any metallic excitor or conductor. 4. The head of an ox recently decapitated exhibited aſtoniſhing effects; for, the tongue being drawn out by a hook fixed into it, on applying the excitors, in ſpite of the ſtrength of the aſſiſtant, the tongue was drawn back, ſo as to detach itſelf from the hook; at the ſame time, a loud noiſe iſſued from the mouth by the abſorption of air, attended by violent contortions of the whole head and eyes.

Mr. NICHOLSON has publiſhed a deſcription of a curious Magazine-piſtol, which, when loaded, is capable of being diſcharged nine ſucceſſive times, through the ſame barrel, in the ſpace of half a minute. It has been uſed for ſome time paſt in all parts of the world by Lord Camelford, and is ſo conſtructed, that its uſe is attended with neither danger nor uncertainty.

Mr. DAVY, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain, in a paper lately read to the Royal Society, has deſcribed the proceſſes uſual in the art of tanning, entered at large into a chemical inveſtigation of the nature of the agents employed in the proceſs; and detailed a number of ingenious experiments undertaken expreſsly for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the mode of their operation.

A new ſelf-regiſtering thermometer, which may be applied to meteorology, has been invented by Mr. JAMES CRICHTON, of Glaſgow.

The Board of Agriculture has voted a gold medal to the Rev. Mr. CLUFF, in Denbighſhire, for irrigating the largeſt quantity of meadow land.

A diſcovery of conſiderable importance has been announced, with regard to the preſervation of corn. To preſerve rye, and ſecure it from inſects and rats, nothing more is neceſſary than not to winnow it after it is threſhed, and to ſtow it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. In this ſtate it has been kept for more than three years, without experiencing the ſmalleſt alterations, and even without the neceſſity of being turned to preſerve it from humidity and fermentation. Rats and mice may be prevented from entering the barn, by putting ſome wild vine or hedge plants upon the heaps: the ſmell of this wood is ſo offenſive to theſe animals, that they will not approach it. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, but they may probably be preſerved in the chaff with equal advantage.

A new varniſh for earthen-ware has lately been diſcovered. It is made of equal parts of white glaſs and ſoda, finely pulveriſed, carefully ſifted and mixed. This varniſh is applied in the ſame manner as that in common uſe. The advantage of it is, that it is ſafe, and can have none of the poiſonous effects that ariſe from the decompoſition of lead varniſh.

Baron EDELCRANTZ has preſented to the Society for Encouragement of Arts at Paris, the deſcription of a new lamp, in which, by means of mercury and a weight, the oil is made to aſcend to, and remain at, any required height.

A very

A very rich and abundant ſpring of petroleum was diſcovered, a few months ſince, on the borders of the Ligurian Republic. This ſubſtance is now employed, without mixture of any kind, in lighting the city of Genoa. It gives an equal quantity of light at one-fourth of the expence of common oil. It is extremely limpid, has a ſtrong pungent ſmell, and its ſpecific gravity is to that of water as 83 to 100, and to that of olive-oil as 91 to 100.

The Emperor of Ruſſia, to encourage the cultivation of hops, has lately made a conſiderable grant of lands to a M. POTAPOW for that purpoſe.

SEGUIN has diſcovered a new triple ſalt, compoſed of ſulphuric acid, ſoda, and ammoniac. This ſalt cryſtallizes regularly, is fixed in air, and decrepitates in fire, which at firſt produces a diſengagement of ammoniac, and afterwards of acid-ſulphate of ammoniac; the reſidue is a neutral ſulphate of ſoda.

FOURCROY has found, that red oxyd of mercury, digeſted for eight or ten days with ammoniac, acquires the property of fulminating.

GUYTON has proved, that not only barytes, but all ſalifiable baſes, alkalino-argillaceous or alkaline only, are precipitated by pruſſiates, by means of double affinities.

A new ſugar has been diſcovered, by Profeſſor PROUST, in the grape, which is the baſis of wine. It is different from that of the ſugar-cane, and cryſtallizes differently. It is contained in the proportion of about thirty per cent. in the juice of the grape. Azote is uniformly combined with the carbonic acid, in the fermentation of wine: in that of gluten, it is pure hydrogen, which is diſengaged with the carbonic acid.

PAJOT-DESCHARMES has publiſhed the reſult of his experiments on the uſe of ſulphate of ſoda, in the manufacture of glaſs, by which it appears, 1. That ſulphate of ſoda and ſand alone, in various proportions, cannot ſucceed. 2. That ſulphate of ſoda, mixed with pounded charcoal, in the proportion of one-tenth or one twentieth part, yielded a yellow glaſs, more or leſs black, and the crucibles were then very ſlightly acted upon. 3. That equal parts of carbonate of lime, dried ſulphate of ſoda, and ſand, produced a beautiful glaſs, clear, and of a pale yellow: the crucibles were then very little corroded. Glaſs made with ſulphate of ſoda is always of a yellowiſh green; but with muriate of ſoda (ſea-ſalt) it has a light-blue tinge.

Profeſſor TROMSDORFF has given an account of the diſcovery of a new metal combined with ſulphur. The characteriſtic marks of this metal are—it belongs to the volatile metals; with ſulphur it forms a maſs which melts like wax, and which cryſtallizes; with ſulphureous acid it gives a reddiſh ſolution; with nitrous acid and nitro-muriatic acid it gives a yellowiſh ſolution; muriatic acid has no action on it warm; from acid ſolutions it is precipitated green by the pruſſiate of potaſh; of a ſteel-grey by tincture of galls; chamois-yellow by *hydrothion ammonia* (probably carbonate of ammonia); by carbonate of potaſh it is precipitated as a white oxide: it is not precipitated from its ſolution by cauſtic ammonia, and it is probable, that it forms with it a double ſalt. This new ſubſtance is found in Germany.

The Works and Letters of GUSTAVUS III. late King of Sweden, being intended to be publiſhed, with permiſſion of the King now reigning, all perſons, who have in their poſſeſſion any letters of that Prince, of a nature to be communicated to the public, are invited to tranſmit either the originals, or copies of them, to the Swediſh miniſter that may be neareſt to their place of reſidence; or, to M. le Comte d'Oxenſtierna, at the poſt-office at Stockholm, with a view to the inſertion of the ſaid letters in the collection that will ſhortly appear.

PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS is returned from his literary tour through Sweden, and has now in the preſs, at Copenhagen, his "General Archives of the North, comprehending England and Holland" The laſt number of his well known periodical work, *Le Nord*, has juſt made its appearance.

The Magiſtracy of Orleans have reſolved to erect a monument in honour of the celebrated Joan of Arc. It is to conſiſt of a bronze ſtatue, upon a ſquare pedeſtal of white marble. On each ſide of the pedeſtal there will be a bronze bas-relief, repreſenting an intereſting moment of her life: (1) the receiving a ſword from the hands of the King at Chignon;—(2) the raiſing the ſiege of Orleans;—(3) the anointing of the King at Rheims; and (4) her death.

Profeſſor DANZEL, of Hamburg, lately read, at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, a memoir on an apparatus invented by him for the directing

reſting of air balloons; and afterwards exhibited the machinery in one of the rooms belonging to the Academy. Garnerin, the celebrated aëronaut, who was then in Berlin, is ſaid to have greatly admired this invention.

A Latin tranſlation will ſhortly be publiſhed in Italy, of the Important Papers and Memoirs of ANTONIO DE LEONE AND GAMA, who lately died at Mexico, where he was attached to the office of Secretary of State. He poſſeſſed the moſt ample collection that ever exiſted of ancient Mexican monuments of every kind; ſtatues, idols, taliſmans, and MSS. on deer-ſkins, &c. He was diſtinguiſhed by his intimate knowledge of the calendar, the chronology, the numiſmatics, and gnomonics of that civilized people, which has been erroneouſly conſidered as plunged in a groſs and degrading ignorance, but which, on the contrary, without any intercourſe with the Old World, had made conſiderable progreſs in arithmetic, aſtronomy, mechanics, and other ſciences.

The Ruſſian Major ANTHING, the biographer of Suwarrow, intends, in conjunction with Mr. SAUNDERS, an ingenious young Engliſh engraver, (who had been invited to Peterſburg by the lately deceaſed Prince Beſborodko, to engrave the principal pieces of his valuable collection of pictures) to publiſh a "Picturesque Tour through Ruſſia." Something more than common may be expected from the undertaking, as Major Anthing has acceſs to the extenſive Beſborodſko Collection of Drawings, exhibiting Views in Ruſſia. The firſt number will begin with the Ruſſian Antiquities in Moſcow.

A Statiſtical Society has lately been eſtabliſhed at Paris; the object of whoſe attention will be the collection and examination of ſtatiſtical data relative to France and other countries. The reſults of their labours will be communicated to the public in the Newſpapers or Journals, or in ſeparate Diſſertations. Mentelle, the geographer, has been elected preſident; Deſgenettes, vice-preſident; and Ballois, editor of the *Annales de Statiſtique*, perpetual ſecretary.

CAVALIERE LANDOLINA, of Syracuſe, has re-diſcovered the art of making paper of the Papyrus, which grows abundantly in Sicily.

Of the progreſs of Dr. SECTZEN's journey to Africa further accounts have been received at the Obſervatory of Seeberg. The number and accuracy of aſtronomico-geographical obſervations, which he has already communicated, muſt excite admiration. Baron Zach, in his *Monatliche Correſpondenz*, aſſerts, that, in the ſhort ſpace of a quarter of a year, Dr. Sectzen has contributed more towards perfectionating the geography of Hungary and the adjoining countries, than had been done before him in the courſe of a century. The reſults are detailed in Von Zach's Mer. Cor. Jan. 1803. His ſecond letter from Bucharеſt, the capital of Wallachia, dated Nov. 1, 1802, contains a very intereſting account of the earthquake obſerved there by him on the 26th of October, between the hours of twelve and one at noon. The earth had a completely undulatory motion. The ſteeples of the Greek church fell down; the chimney-tops were precipitated to the ground; maſſive houſes burſt aſunder; the large and ſtrongly-built ſteeple of the monaſtery Koldza ſplit aſunder, and half of it fell in; the gaping earth vomited forth in many places muddy water: yet amidſt the terror and deſpair of that populous city, (containing 25,000 inhabitants) notwithſtanding the horrors that ſurrounded him, Sectzen calmly obſerved, in the court of his houſe, which was two ſtories high, the duration of the earthquake, by means of his chronometer. From Bucharеſt he proceeded to Giurgervo, Ruſtſchuck, Galatz, &c. through Wallachia, Moldavia, Bulgaria, and Beſſarabia.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Vocal Muſic. Dedicated to the Prince of Wales. Conſiſting of Songs, Duetts, and Glees. The Melodies compoſed and adapted by Charles Dignum, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. 15s.

MR. DIGNUM, in his advertiſement to this volume, which contains above a hundred pages of vocal muſic, informs us, that he was encouraged to the undertaking by the ſucceſsful ſale of "Fair Roſalie," the "Fight off Camperdown," the "Maid of the Rock," and other melodies formerly ſubmitted to the public; which effuſions of his fancy were certainly qualified to pleaſe by their artleſs, eaſy, and natural

natural conſtructions. Among the preſent airs we alſo find a conſiderable number, which, by their originality and ſweetneſs, are qualified to ſupport that repute Mr. Dignum has obtained as a *melodiſt*; and the arrangement of the accompaniments, for which Mr. Dignum acknowledges his obligations to Doctor Callcot, the late Doctor Arnold, and other gentlemen of profeſſional eminence, is, throughout, highly judicious, and ſtamps the work with indiſputable reſpectability. Among the names who have contributed to the poetical part of this publication, which is chiefly new, we find thoſe of Mr. R. Cumberland, Mr. M. G. Lewis, Mr. Greville, Mr. Porter, Capt. James, Capt. Morris, Mr. Ireland, and Mr. Pye. It is with pleaſure we obſerve ſo numerous a ſubſcription to this ingenious, pleaſing, and uſeful publication.

Twelve Waltzes for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by an Amateur. Each of which is dedicated to a Lady of Faſhion. 2s.

We trace in theſe little pieces a regularity of melody, and a degree of ſcience, much beyond what we are in the habit of expecting from the pens of amateurs; at which, however, we are the leſs ſurprized, after learning that the compoſer ſtudies under that ſound and excellent theoriſt, Mr. Diettenhofer. Every one of the waltzes before us, ſhort as they are, poſſeſſes ſome pleaſing and ſtriking feature; and every one, we obſerve, is dedicated to ſome different lady of quality, viz. the Viſcounteſs Melbourne, Ducheſs of Devonſhire, Marchioneſs of Saliſbury, Ducheſs of Rutland, Counteſs of Mexborough, Marchioneſs of Abercorn, Mrs. Maſters, Lady Ann Wombwell, Lady Georgiana Morpeth, Counteſs of Lucan, Mrs. Rigby, and Lady Charlotte Belaſys; names as high in the liſt of muſical taſte, as in rank and faſhion. Pleaſed as we profeſs ourſelves to be with this collection in general, we are nevertheleſs particularly ſtruck with the ſuper-excellence of ſome; amongſt which we muſt ſelect the ſecond, fifth, ſixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth. The laſt of theſe has its ſecond part in *canon*, and is conſtructed with an addreſs and ingenuity that leads us to hope this *ſcientific amateur* will be tempted to favour the public with further effuſions of his cultivated fancy.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte, dedicated to Miſs Young. Compoſed by D. Steibelt, eſq. 6s.

Mr. Steibelt has diſplayed in theſe ſonatas much of that ſpirit, taſte, and originality, which we have ſo frequently had the ſatisfaction of noticing in his works. The paſſages often riſe to brilliancy as well as elegance; while the ingenious modulations and evolutions of harmony through which they glide, clearly ſpeak the real maſter. The firſt of theſe excellent pieces is compriſed in three movements, and the ſecond in two: the whole occupying twenty-nine pages, and forming an uſeful and moſt attractive publication for the piano-forte practitioner.

Two Grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the Additional Keys. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Platt, by Joſeph Stageldar Peile. 5s.

Theſe ſonatas, conſidered as the productions of a very young man, claim conſiderable commendation. Certainly we do not find, nor could we expect, that uniform propriety reſulting from mature ſtudy and practice; nor thoſe artful combinations of *parts* and reſolutions of harmony only at the command of the profound theoriſt. We, however, find much to praiſe; and have to take honourable notice of the ſtyle at which this young compoſer commendably aims; he has evidently ſtudied the nobly wild Scarlatti and the elegant Panidies, and has produced ſo vigorous an imitation of their beſt manner as to excite our approbation and ſurprize. With perſeverance, and a circumſpect guard againſt certain affectations and chromatic eccentricities, we do not doubt that Mr. Piele will ſpeedily attain conſiderable eminence as a piano-forte compoſer, and hope the ſale of the preſent work may be ſuch as to induce him to proceed with courage and ardour.

Troubadour Ballad. The Words by C. Dibdin, jun. The Muſic compoſed and dedicated to Lady Smith Burgeſs, by J. Moorehead. Arranged for the Harp and Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin. 1s.

This *Troubadour Ballad* may be claſſed amongſt the agreeable trifles of the day. We cannot, in candour ſay, that we trace any marks of peculiar beauty, or ſtriking originality; yet the paſſages are put together with ſome addreſs; and the air, aided by the accompaniment, will, we doubt not, obtain many admirers.

"Why ſtays my Love?" A Ballad to a favourite Welſh Air, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp, by T. Pilbrow. 1s.

We do not recollect the title of this old Welſh air; but it is characterized by an affecting ſimplicity, particularly adapted to the ſentiment of the words; and, by the

the aid of Mr. Pilbrow's accompaniment, cannot but intereſt every lover of plaintive ballad muſic.

The Blue Bells of England. A favourite Ballad. Sung by Mrs. Bland. The Words by Dr. Houlton. The Muſic compoſed by the late Dr. Arnold. 1s.

This laſt compoſition of the late ingenious Dr. Arnold bears evident marks of his long acknowledged talents. The melody is pleaſing, the baſs characteriſtic, and the general conſtruction, ſtrongly calculated to produce that effect which the compoſer evidently aimed at.

Romance d'une Folie. Compoſed for the Piano-forte, by J. Mazzinghi. 1s 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi obviouſly meant this as but a *pleaſing trifle*, and has obtained his object. The theme is characterized by much prettineſs; the paſſages are not only well conceived, but lie commodiouſly for the hands, while the modulation and evolutions of harmony are judicious and maſterly.

"Mary," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. The Muſic compoſed by John Aldridge, jun. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

Though we trace no ſtriking marks of original fancy in this ballad, yet we muſt in candour allow it to be far from deſtitute of merit. The melody is ſmooth, natural, and appropriate, and the baſs is well choſen. Mr. Aldridge has not, however, diſplayed equal judgment in his ſelection of the words.

The favourite Song ſung by Mrs. Jordan in the Comedy of "Hear Both Sides." Written by Mr. Holcroft. 1s.

The ideas in this ſong are poetically conceived, and neatly expreſſed; but the muſic, announced as the compoſition of a *lady of quality*, forms one of thoſe inſipid unmeaning lullabies with which the town teams; and which every little Miſs who has learnt to ſing, or has practiſed the piano-forte a few months, feels herſelf qualified to produce.

The Vocal Preceptor; or, a Conciſe Introduction to Singing, with Six Tunes for Beginners, by James Peck. 1s.

Mr. Peck, in his *Vocal Preceptor*, has compreſſed much in a little compaſs. The exerciſes are judiciouſly progreſſive; and the explanation of the ſeveral plates, marks, and characters, are given with much clearneſs and ingenuity.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

An Analyſis of all the Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the preſent Seſſion of Parliament—to be regularly continued in every ſucceeding Magazine, during the Sittings of Parliament.

"An Act to amend, and continue until the expiration of ſix Weeks after the Commencement of the next Seſſion of Parliament, the Reſtrictions contained in ſeveral Acts of the 37th and 38th Years of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, on Payments of Caſh by the Bank (paſſed February 28, 1803.) Cap. xxiii."

BY this Act, it is enacted, that the ſeveral proviſions of the Acts 37 Geo. III. c. 45, and 37 Geo. III. c. 91, ſo far as the ſame are amended by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 1. and continued by the Act 42 Geo. III. c. 40. ſhall be further continued until the expiration of ſix weeks after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of parliament. § 1.

And it is alſo enacted, that, in caſe of any application to any of his Majeſty's courts, in Weſtminſter-hall, by any perſon held to ſpecial-bail, to be diſcharged upon common-bail, by reaſon of any defect in ſuch part of the affidavit as negatives any offer having been made to pay the ſum in notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, the perſon making ſuch application ſhall not be entitled to ſuch diſcharge, unleſs he ſhall, at the ſame time, make proof by affidavit, that the whole ſum was, before ſuch holding to bail, offered to be paid, either wholly in ſuch notes, or partly in ſuch notes, and partly in lawful money of this kingdom. § 2.

"An Act to authorize the Training and Exerciſing the Militia of Great Britain for twenty-eight days (paſſed March 24, 1803.)

By this Act, it is enacted, that the militia ſhall be called out, and trained and exerciſed for twenty-eight days, once a year, inſtead of twenty-one days, according to 42 Geo. III. c. 90. and c. 91.

" An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters (paſſed March 24, 1803)

The Mutiny Act of the preſent ſeſſion contains the following amended and new clauſes*.

In the caſe of any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, tried and convicted of deſertion, whenſoever the court-martial, which ſhall paſs ſentence upon ſuch trial, ſhall not think the offence deſerving of capital puniſhment, ſuch court-martial may, inſtead of awarding a capital puniſhment, adjudge the offender, if they ſhall think fit, to be tranſported as a felon for life, or for a certain term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and, if he return, or be found at large, without leave from his Majeſty, or the Governor, or Commanding-officer of the Settlement, he ſhall ſuffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy. § 4.

Alſo, in all caſes wherein a capital puniſhment ſhall have been awarded by a court martial, it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, inſtead of cauſing ſuch ſentence to be carried into execution, to order the offender, in like manner, to be tranſported as a felon for life, or for a certain term of years. § 5.

Offenders under ſentence of death obtaining his Majeſty's conditional pardon, ſhall be ſubject to the laws touching the eſcape of felons. § 9.

No officer or ſoldier, having been convicted in the ordinary courſe of law of any criminal offence, ſhall, while under confinement in conſequence thereof, be entitled to any part of his pay, from the day on which ſuch conviction ſhall have taken place, nor until the day of his return to the regiment to which he ſhall belong. § 16.

The rates for providing carriages for the uſe of the army have alſo been altered, and, by the preſent act, are as follow:— One ſhilling for every mile any waggon, with five horſes, ſhall travel; one ſhilling for every mile any wain, with ſix oxen, or four oxen with two horſes, ſhall travel; and nine-pence for every mile any cart, with four horſes, or carrying not leſs than 15 cwt. ſhall travel; and ſix-pence for every mile every cart or other carriage, with leſs than four horſes, and not carrying 15 cwt. ſhall travel; or, any further ſum not exceeding 4d. for every mile any waggon, with five horſes, or any wain with ſix oxen, or with four oxen and two horſes, ſhall travel; and not exceeding three-pence for every mile any cart, with four horſes, or carrying not leſs than 15 cwt. ſhall travel; and not exceeding two-pence for every mile any cart or carriage, with leſs than four horſes, and not carrying 15 cwt. ſhall travel, according as the ſame ſhall be fixed by the juſtices at any general ſeſſions of the peace, having regard to the price of hay and oats; and ſo as ſuch additional rates extend not beyond ten days next enſuing the date of the order of ſeſſions. § 51.

Officers and ſoldiers and their horſes on duty, or on the march, and all carriages, horſes, boats, barges, and other veſſels employed in the ſervice, ſhall be exempted from the payment of tolls, unleſs by the act under which ſuch tolls are payable, it is provided, that they are liable equally with others to the tolls authorized to be taken. § 55.

In the caſe of perſons enliſted the juſtices are to read over to them the third and fourth articles of the ſecond ſection, and the firſt article of the ſixth ſection of the articles of war. § 64.

It ſhall be lawful for the conſtable, headborough, or tithing-man, *or for any officer or ſoldier* in his Majeſty's ſervice to apprehend deſerters. § 67.

If any perſon ſhall harbour, conceal, or aſſiſt any deſerter from his Majeſty's ſervice, knowing him to be ſuch, the perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit for every ſuch offence twenty pounds; and, upon conviction by the oath of one witneſs, before one juſtice, the ſaid penalty may be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of goods, one moiety to be paid to the informer, and the other to the officer to whom the deſerter did belong; and, in default of goods, or if the penalty ſhall not be paid within four days, the juſtice is to commit the offender to the common jail for ſix [lunar] months; and, by the ſame clauſe, it is enacted, that if any perſon ſhall buy or receive any oats, hay, ſtraw, or other forage, provided for the uſe of any horſe or horſes belonging to his Majeſty's ſervice, from any dragoon or other ſoldier, knowing him to be ſuch, or ſhall move, procure, counſel, ſolicit, or entice any dragoon or other ſoldier, knowing him to be ſuch, to ſell or otherwiſe

* As the ſame ſyſtem is adopted for the regulation of his Majeſty's Royal Marine Forces while on ſhore, the Act of the preſent ſeſſion, cap. xxvii. for their government, contains ſimilar clauſes to thoſe in the above Mutiny Act.

otherwiſe diſpoſe of any ſuch oats, hay, ſtraw, or other forage, as aforeſaid, the perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit five pounds, upon conviction, by the oath of one witneſs, before one juſtice, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of goods, and one moiety to go to the informer, and the other to the officer; and, in default of goods, or in caſe the penalty is not paid within four days after conviction, the juſtice is to commit the offender to the common jail for three [lunar] months. § 69.

No ſoldier, being arreſted or confined for debt, ſhall be entitled to any part of his pay from the day of ſuch arreſt or impriſonment, until the day of his return to the regiment. § 74.

"An Act for enabling his Majeſty to ſettle an Annuity on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, to continue until the fifth Day of July, one Thouſand eight Hundred and Six; and for repealing ſo much of an Act, made in the thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, as directs the annual Payment of thirteen thouſand Pounds out of the Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall to the Commiſſioners appointed by the Place (paſſed March 24, 1803.)"

By this Act, it is enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for the King, by warrant under his ſign manual, to grant to the Prince of Wales one annuity of 60,000l. which may commence the 5th of January, 1803, and continue from thenceforth until the 5th of July, 1806; and ſhall be paid on the 5th of April, 5th of July, 10th of October, and 5th of January, in every year, by equal portions, the firſt quarterly payment thereof to be made on the 5th of April, 1803, and the ſaid annuity may, by ſuch warrant, be directed to be iſſued out of, and charged upon, the conſolidated fund, after paying, or reſerving ſufficient to pay, all ſums directed to be paid out of the ſame by any Acts of Parliament previous to March 24, 1803, and with a preference to all other payments, which ſhall, after that time, be charged upon the ſaid fund. § 1.

The ſaid annuity ſhall be paid at the Exchequer, out of the ſaid fund, without any fees or charges. § 2.

But, in the event of the demiſe of the Crown, during the continuance of the ſaid annuity, then the ſaid annuity ſhall wholly ceaſe. § 3.

So much of the thirteenth ſection of the ſtat. 35 Geo. III. c. 129. intitled "An Act for enabling his Majeſty to ſettle an Annuity on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, during the joint Lives of his Majeſty, and of his Royal Highneſs; for making Proviſions out of his Revenue for the Payment of any Debts that may be due from his Royal Highneſs; for preventing the Accumulation of Debts in future, and for regulating the Mode of Expenditure of the ſaid Revenues;" which enacts, that the receiver-general, or other proper officer, to whom the receipt of the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall ſhould be entruſted, ſhould, from time to time, pay to the commiſſioners appointed by the ſaid act, the yearly ſum of 13,000l. out of the rents, iſſues, and profits of the ſaid duchy, to be applied to the purpoſes directed by the ſaid act, ſhall be repealed from Jan. 5, 1803. § 5.

"An Act to entitle Roman Catholics taking and ſubſcribing the Declaration and Oath in the Act of the thirty-firſt Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, Cap. 32." intitled an Act to deliver, upon conditions, and under Reſtrictions, the Perſons therein deſcribed from certain Penalties and Diſabilities, to which Papiſts, or Perſons profeſſing the Popiſh Religion, are by Law ſubject to the Benefit given by an Act of the eighteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, Cap. 60 intitled an Act for relieving his Majeſty's Subjects, profeſſing the Popiſh religion from certain Penalties and Diſabilities impoſed on them by an Act made in the eleventh and twelfth Years of the Reign of King William III. Cap. 4. intitled an Act for the further preventing the Growth of Popery (paſſed April 7, 1803.)

The object of this Act is ſo fully expreſſed in the title, that an abſtract of it is obviouſly unneceſſary.

"An Act, to continue until the 8th Day of July, 1803, an Act, made in the forty-ſecond Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, Cap. 86. intitled an Act, to continue until the 8th Day of April, 1803, an Act, paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for ſtaying Proceedings in Actions under the Statute of King Henry VIII. (21 Hen. VIII c. 13.) for abridging ſpiritual Perſons from having Pluralities of Livings, and of taking of Farms; and alſo to ſtay Proceedings in Actions under the Act of the thirteenth Year of Queen Elizabeth, Cap. 20. touching Leaſes of Benefices, and other eccleſiaſtical Livings with Cure (paſſed April 7, 1803."

By this Act, it is enacted, that the ſaid Act 42 Geo. III. c. 86. ſhall remain in force until the 8th of July, 1803, and that all proceedings, under the ſaid Acts ſhall continue ſtayed until the ſaid day.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ARNOLD, Thomas, Canterbury, cheeſemonger. (Martin, Vintner's hall
Aveſon, Henry and Samuel, Manchester, corn-dealers. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Anderſon, Robert, Guildford ſtreet, and Old Pay-office, merchant and inſurer. (Walton, Girdler's hall
Acocks, Benjamin, late of Charlotte ſtreet, Blackfriars road, now of Red-lion ſtreet, Holborn, coal-merchant. (Cokayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn
Beſtow Francis, Ruſſia row, Milk ſtreet, London, and late of Nottingham, hoſier. (Plaiſted, Hatton garden
Biſhop, Thomas, Little Eaſtcheap, carpenter. (Radcliffe, Warwick court, Holborn
Barkly, Jacob Nathan, Tower royal, Budge row, merchant. (Firm J. N. Barkly and Co.) Willet and Anneſley, Finsbury ſquare
Brook, Edward, Wakefield, ſcrivener. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Bourgeois, Iſidore, Billiter ſquare, merchant. (Langham, Bartlet's buildings
Bell, John, Norwich, liquor merchant. (March, Norwich
Bateman, John, Whitechapel, hardwareman. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn
Billet, George, Southwark, linen-draper. (Dobie and Thomas, Crane court.
Brown, William, Lincoln, ſadler. Kinderley, Long and Ince, Symond's inn
Beaumont, William, Shrewsbury, draper. (Batten and Antiice, Temple
Caſwell, William, Maidſtone, upholſterer. (Allen, London ſtreet
Calvert, Nathaniel, Lancaſter, merchant, Partner with Francis Simpſon, of St. Chriſtophers. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New inn
Cooke, John, Barnes, dealer. (Edwards, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn
Dunne, Charles, Durweſton ſtreet, Marybone. ſurgeon and apothecary. (Mayhew, Marſhall ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Dow, Thomas and Anthony, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackſtock, Temple
Davallon, John Baptiſt, partner with John Moſenan, Laurence-pountney lane, merchant. (Willet and Anneſley, Finsbury ſquare
Dearing, Thomas, Wood ſtreet, victualler. (Sarell, Berkeley ſquare
Dawſon, William, jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Shawes, Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars
Early, Richard, Chelmsford, coal-merchant. (Allen, London ſtreet
Greenwood, Samuel, Newman ſtreet, coachmaker. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place
Glover, John, Great-lever-works, oil of vitriol manufacturer, and merchant. (Street, Philpot lane
Green, Joſeph, Liverpool, woollen-draper. (Hindle, Bartlett's buildings
George, Francis, Panteague, coal-merchant. (Tourle, Palmer and Pugh, Gray's inn
Hacker, William, Precinct of the palace of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, carpenter and builder. (Barnes, Clifford's inn
Hance, William, Tooley ſtreet, merchant, and hat manufacturer. (Lee, Three-crown court
Hutchon, Thomas, Coleman ſtreet, merchant. (Smedley, Alderſgate ſtreet
Halſted, Robert, Worſthorn, calico printer. Johnſon, Manchester
Hutler, James, Weſton-colvile, farmer. (Sanderſon, Palſgrave place
Keymer, Francis, Covent garden, ſurgeon and apothecary. (Hannam, Piazza chambers, Covent garden
Lommitz, Joſeph Benjamin, and Wolff Riſſon, Fenchurch ſtreet, merchants. (Willet and Anneſley, Finsbury ſquare
Martorelli, Francis, Fleet ſtreet, merchant. (Willet and Anneſley, Finsbury ſquare
Moſs, Michael Emanuel, Old Bethlem, merchant. (Johnſon, Ely place
Mitchell, Hugh, Liverpool, builder. (Battye, Chancery Lane
M'Connell, Edward, Liverpool, linen-merchant. (Wilſon and Broad, Union ſtreet, Southwark
Myles, John, Preſton, corn factor and miller. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Norton, Peter, Whitchurch, innholder. (Manley and Lowes, London
Powney, Daniel, jun. Sherborne, victualler. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's inn
Rome, Richard, Penryn, merchant. (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn
Richmond, John, Skerton, gardener and ſeedſman. (Lamſhwaite, Lancaſter
Rawthorne, James, Pontefract, merchant. (Lambert, Hatton garden
Sheppard, Samuel, Marlborough ſtreet, victualler. (Pawſon, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Smith, Hugh, Blackfriars road, coachmaker. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn
Stokes, William, Old Broad ſtreet. (Pering, Lawrence-pountney hill
Sly, George, Wanſtead, ſtock-broker. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet
Slade, Thomas Moore, Old Bond ſtreet, picture dealer. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place
Turnbull, William, late of Fenchurch ſtreet, now of Bell Savage yard, dealer. (Morgan, Clements lane
Tanner, George, Briſtol, hardwareman and cutler. (Ayrton, Gray's inn
Witney, Francis, otherways Nicholas, Woodmancote, currier. (Wolley, Wine-office court
Wilſon, Francis, Great Clacton, linen-draper. (Langley, Plumbtree ſtreet, Bloomsbury
Weſtbrook, Thomas Jones, Nelſon terrace, City road, builders. (Baker, Limehouſe.
Walker, William, jun. Kingſton-upon-hull. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford row
Young, William Myton, Kingſton-upon-hull, maſter and brewer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Arbuthnot, Alexander, and Richard Bracken, Philpot lane, London, and Birmingham, merchants, May 7
Annifley, Samuel, and Philip Johnſon, Southwark, grocers, April 23, final
Allen, John, and Thomas New Malton, cornfactors, &c. April 23
Atkinſon, John, Cockermouth, tanner, May 10
Bradbury, Samuel, Baſinghall ſtreet, broker, April 23
Barker, Richard, Wellingborough, currier, April 26
Blane, Thomas, Walbrook, merchant, July 2
Ballner, James, City chambers, merchant, May 2
Barnes, Thomas, Fleet ſtreet, ſtationer, May 14
Bowman, John, Water lane, brandy-merchant, April 30
Bleaze, Ralph, Liverpool, grocer, May 2
Barrow, Charles, Thames ſtreet, oil-merchant, May 7
Bluett, Gylbert, Weſt-ſmithfield, coffee-houſe keeper, May 3
Baker, Thomas, and John Sharland, Exeter, woollen-drapers, ſeparate eſtate of each, May 21
Bowman, John, John Garford, and Thomas Bowman, Poplar and Limehouſe, ſeed-crushers, &c. April 25
Back, Michael, Clapham, Pork, dealer, May 20
Chipchaſe, Robert, Poultry, linen-draper, April 23, final
Cailler, John Daniel, and Daniel and Charles Frederick Cailler, Exeter, merchants, April 21
Champion, William, Worksop, late partner with Gillat and Hawkſworth, Sheffield, brewers, April 29
Colliſhaw, Charles, Wych ſtreet, cabinet-maker, April 23
Chown, William, Higham mills, miller, April 26
Clay, Joſeph, Batley, dry-ſalter, &c. May 5
Cox, James, Church ſtreet, Hackney, oilman, &c. May 7
Corbett, John, Milk ſtreet, warehouſeman, July 2
Dawſon, John, Strand, linen-draper, May 7, final
Davis, Oliver, Vine ſtreet, St. Martins, brewer, May 3
Davidſon, John, ſen. and jun. and William and Joſeph Davidſon, Halifax, dyers, joint and ſeparate eſtates, final April 27
Dixon, John, Exeter, grocer, May 10
Edwards, Richard, Morgan lane, Tooley ſtreet, brandy-merchant, April 30
Eyre, Benjamin, Hodgkin Atkinſon, and William Walton, Tokenhouſe yard, merchants, April 26
Freeman John, Fleet ſtreet, Hat manufacturer, April 23
Furneſs, Mark, John White, and Robert Styring, Sheffield, ſilver platers, joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtates of White and Styring, June 18
Forbes, John, and Robert Tompkins, Lad lane, warehouſemen, April 25
Fearon, John, formerly of Bread-ſtreet hill, now of Tooley ſtreet, taylor, April 30
Griffiths, James, Fleet market, vintner, April 19.
Griffiths, Vaughan, Paternoſter row, printer, May 3
Gibbs, William Stowerton, wool-ſtapler, April 29.
Grint, John, Wandſworth, cornchandler, May 7
Harley, Joſeph, Leadenhall ſtreet, ſilverſmith, April 26
Hunt, Joſeph, Weſt-ſmithfield, glazier, April 23
Hamill, Hugh, Cateaton ſtreet, linen-draper, April 29
Harris, Thomas, Prince's ſtreet, Prince's ſquare, vintner, May 3
Huxley, Thomas, Worceſter, vintner, April 20, final
Haddon, Samuel, Oxford ſtreet, haberdaſher, May 3
Henderſon, John, St. Michael's alley, merchant, &c. April 20
Hamaway, Daniel, Brandon, merchant, April 27
Hale, William, Monmouth, timber merchant, May 7
Haukins, George, Fiſh-ſtreet hill, druggiſt, May 14
Haſledon, George, Liverpool, bookſeller, May 9
Haddon, Benjamin Millows, Clifford's inn, ſcrivener, May 7
Hancock, George, Exeter, breeches-maker, May 13
Harmer, John, Stroud, Gloucester, clothier, May 13.
Jones, David, Commerce row, Chriſtchurch, baker, April 27
Jones, Thomas, Exeter, builder, April 26
Kendrick, John, ſen. Birmingham, bellows-maker, May 14
Langham, Joſeph, Watford, brandy-merchant, April 25
Laſt, John, Brighton, builder, May 28
Lance, Chriſtopher, and Peter Auber, Gould ſquare, flour-factors, ſeparate eſtate of Lance, April 26

Lambard,

Lambard, John, Fenchurch ſtreet, flour-merchant, April 23
Laſt, John, All-ſaints, South Elmham, ſhop-keeper, April 27
Laurence, John, and Thomas Yates, Mancheſter, merchants, May 4
Leach, James Aſkew, Jewry ſtreet, wine merchant, April 23
Lukin, George, and William Neve, London, merchants, joint eſtate, and ſeparate of Lukin, May 17
Mallett, John, Cromer, merchant, April 26
Marſhall, James, and John Trewinnard, Cherry-garden ſtreet, brewers, April 23
Mitchell, Henry, Goſport, rope-maker, April 25, final
Manton, Thomas, Tokenhouſe yard, merchant, &c. April 30
Miles, Richard, Birmingham, malſter, April 25
Marſh, Robert, Nicholas lane, ſtationer, April 30
Mallers, William, ſen. and jun. Greenwich, wine-merchants, May 21 final
Moor, Chriſtopher, Staithes, draper, May 17
Nicholls, Thomas, Birmingham, grocer and ſeedſman, April 25
Nowell, Nicholas, Fleet ſtreet, haberdaſher, April 16
Nix, James, Great Yarmouth, breeches-maker, &c. April 26
Nantes, Henry, Warnford court, merchant, ſurviving partner of Richard Mullman Trench Chiſwell, ſeparate eſtate, May 14
Pratt, Michael, Darlington, druggiſt, April 23, final
Parker, Edward, Little Turnſtile, Holborn, man's mercer, April 23, final
Pitcithly, James, Wood ſtreet, druggiſt, April 23
Page, William, Ware, malſter, May 3, final
Pierce, Richard, Warminſter, clothier, May 6
Pigo, Waller, Tottenham, Scrivener, April 30
Paul, John, Winchester, hardwareman, May 17
Quickfall, Thomas, Kingſton, Hull, dealer in ſpirituous liquors, April 25
Richardſon, Peter, Portſea, bookſeller, April 4
Roberts, John, Bow common, pot-aſh manufacturer, May 7
Reimer, Henry, Catharine court, Tower hill, merchant, April 26
Robinſon, Elizabeth, Mark lane, cork cutter, April 30
Rogerſon, Charles, Warrington, dealer, April 29
Redhead, Robert, Mark lane, wine merchant, May 21
Stainbank, Chriſtopher, Old Bond ſtreet, printſeller, partner with Charles Remdon Berenger, April 26
Stahlſchmidt, Frederick, Whitechapel road, grocer, April 26
Stainsby, John, Cornhill, woollen-draper, April 23, final
Sutton, William, Salter's hall court, merchant, April 26
Strickland, Thomas, and Swinton C. Holland, Liverpool, merchants, ſeparate eſtates, May 2
Staples, Elizabeth, Chriſtopher Shaw, Moſes William Staples, and Henry Guy, Cornhill, bankers, May 7
Spittle, Peter, Wednesbury, gun-lock maker, April 25
Simmonds, John, Canterbury, linen-draper, April 23
Starey, Thomas, Newgate ſtreet, linen-draper, April 23
Scarbrow, William, St. Neot's, baker, April 26
Stafford, Robert, jun. Huntingdon, grocer, April 26
Shillettoe, John, Tower ſtreet, plumber, April 26
Smith, James, and Samuel King, Newgate ſtreet, woollen-drapers, April 30
Sadler, Eliſha, Farmer, Glouceſter, mercer, May 3
Snow, John, Strand, linen-draper, April 30
Tremlet, John, Exeter, draper, April 22
Turnbull, John, John Forbes, Robert Allen Crawford, and David Shene, Broad ſtreet, merchants, ſeparate eſtates of Turnbull and Forbes, May 3
Thompſon, Henry Dawſon, Crewkerne, Surgeon, &c. May 7
Taylor, William, Harwich, ſhip-builder, May 14
Weſt, John, Bath, cordwainer, April 14
Wrighton, Thomas, Doncaſter, mercer, &c. April 13
Whittaker, James, Doncaſter, wine merchant, April 19
Whittaker, Thomas, Highly, inn-keeper, April 15, final
Wheatley, John, Mark lane, corn-factor, April 23
Waldo, Joſeph John, Francis, and John Jones, Birmingham and Briſtol, in England, and of Boſton, in America, merchants, April 23
Woodward, Peter, King ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, April 19
Wemberley, Thomas, Peele, Huntingdon, grocer, April 26
Watſon, John, and William Willcocks, Warwick, merchants, April 21
Waters, Parick, George and Dominick, Cork, merchants, joint eſtate, and ſeparate of Dominick, April 26, final
Winterbourn, Thomas, and Charles Gardner, Carey ſtreet taylors, May 14.
Wright, John, Piccadilly, bookſeller, May 14
Yare, John, Oxford ſtreet, linen-draper, May 3

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
FEBRIS Catarrhalis - -	37
Tuſſis - - -	23
Rheumatiſmus - -	19
Dyſpnœa - - -	13
Aſthenia & Dyſpepſia - -	42
Amenorrhœa - - -	23
Menorrhagia - - -	7
Leucorrhœa - - -	4
Epilepſia - - -	8
Hyſteria - - -	6
Aſcites & Anaſarca - -	11
Morbi Cutanei - -	16
Morbi Infantiles - -	29

The influenza, which of late has excited ſuch general alarm, has, for ſeveral weeks paſt, been ſenſibly; ſubſiding, in conſequence, as it is probable, of an alteration in the atmoſphere; to a ſpecific but frequently unknown condition of which, the origin and prevalence of epidemics are in general to be attributed.

The principal differences that are vulgarly noticed in the ſtate of the air, relate to the weight or lightneſs of it, its purity or impurity, its heat or coldneſs; but there can be little doubt that there occaſionally exiſt in it certain properties or ingredients whoſe nature, in the preſent ſtage of ſcience, has not been accurately aſcertained, which act, in a powerful manner, upon the human conſtitution, in raiſing or depreſſing the vivacity of health, and in giving riſe to or removing a great variety of thoſe poſitive maladies which are the inheritance of mortality. It is not raſh to infer, that from one or other of theſe anonymous, and as yet ſecret, conditions of the element in which we live, the recent and, although in a leſs degree, ſtill exiſting influenza, has derived its birth and almoſt univerſal extenſion. That this complaint has been, ſtrictly ſpeaking, infectious, we have not ſufficient reaſon to believe, at leaſt not from the circumſtance of its having frequently attacked every member of one family in almoſt immediate ſucceſſion; which, it is evident, may be accounted for, in part, from a family likeneſs in conſtitution, and, in a ſtill more ſatisfactory way, from their having been all expoſed equally to the influence of the exterior cauſe, which was calculated to produce the diſeaſe.

The Reporter has *heard* much of the fatality of this diſorder, but he has not *ſeen* any inſtance of its mortal termination.

The

The fact may be, that, as moſt of the other diſeaſes which have recently occurred, could ſcarcely fail to be, in a certain degree, modified by the cauſe of the influenza, and of courſe poſſeſſed properties in common with it, theſe various complaints, although radically different, have from their appearance, been, in many inſtances, confounded.

In his laſt report, the Writer ſpoke of the influenza, and ſtill regards it, as, in no eſſential or important circumſtance, diſtinguiſhable from what has been commonly known under the name of the catarrhal fever, nor from the aſpect which it has exhibited, ſhould he, in ſcarcely any caſe, have been inclined to augur an unfavourable reſult.

Catarrh rarely abridges life until it has drawn near to its *natural* termination.

Winter, which is calculated to brace the nerves, and to fill with an additional fund of vigor, the limbs of the active and the young, operates, with a cruel, and too often a fatal, ſeverity, upon that advanced period of age, at which the ſpark of life has become too feeble to ſtand againſt the rude viſitation of the winds; and the cold of the ſeaſon freezes, completely, the ſlow and ſcanty current which ſtill labours to linger in an enfeebled and nearly exhauſted frame.

April 26, 1803, J. Reid.

Southampton-row, Ruſſel-ſquare.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In April, 1803.

FRANCE.

HOWEVER favourable the preſent ſeaſon of doubt and uncertainty may be to the indulgence of ſpeculation and conjecture, to the writer who loves facts, and is cautious of what he exhibits to the public, it is extremely barren; our political article muſt therefore be this month a ſhort one. Of the negociations which at preſent occupy the ſtateſmen of France and England we know nothing through our own miniſtry, and the caſual and imperfect information which we receive is conveyed only through the channel of foreign journals. Through theſe the only matter of any importance which has tranſpired ſince our laſt Review is a manifeſto, or rather Philippic, againſt this country, which has appeared in the *Hamburgh Correſpondenten*, a kind of ſtate gazette publiſhed in that city. The hiſtory of this paper is curious, and we give it without comment, from the journals, without pledging ourſelves with reſpect to its truth. In the courſe of the laſt month, it is ſaid, the French miniſter at Hamburgh made application to the magiſtrates to procure the inſertion in the paper in queſtion of a manifeſto, ſaid to be from the pen of Bonaparte himſelf. This production was referred to the ſyndic and cenſor of the preſs, who permitted it to be inſerted, after ſtriking out ſome exceptionable paſſages, and it was publiſhed in the Correſpondenten of the 23d of March. The liberties which had been taken with the paper, however, proved highly unſatisfactory to the French miniſter, who inſiſted that it ſhould be publiſhed in its entire ſtate. As the demand was accompanied by ſome formidable threats, the ſenate, after a deliberation of four hours, conceded to the requeſt of the ambaſſador, and the manifeſto was publiſhed on the 30th with no mutilation.

With reſpect to the paper itſelf, we are of an opinion, contrary to that of ſome perſons in this country, that it bears authentic marks of proceeding from the Firſt Conſul himſelf. It is evidently deſigned as an apology for the very undiplomatic converſation, which took place with Lord Whitworth at Madame Bonaparte's levee, as reported in our laſt. At the ſame time the writer takes a wider ſcope of juſtification, and indulges in a rancorous ſpirit of invective againſt Great Britain. The manifeſto commences with noticing the war of newſpapers which had been carried on in both countries. A ſubject, by the way, unworthy of the Chief Conſul's notice, and which he might have known was carried on in this country without the privity, and contrary to the wiſhes of the Miniſtry. It proceeds to allude to what the writer calls the difficulties in the complete execution of the treaty of Amiens, adding, that ſtill relying on the faith of treaties the French government ſecurely diſperſed the remains of their naval force. In this ſtate of things the King's meſſage to the Britiſh parliament appeared, of which the manifeſto ſays "people doubted whether it were the effect of

of treachery, of lunacy, or weakneſs." The writer then compares "the detached naval preparations deſtined for the colonies, conſiſting of one or two line of battle ſhips and a few frigates in the ports of France and Holland" with "the formidable naval force in the ports of England." He attributes therefore the meſſage to weakneſs which has been influenced by faction, and then indulges in a ſneer againſt liberty itſelf, as being the parent of faction.

The remainder of the paper is chiefly declamation and invective—"Whoever reads the meſſage," ſays the writer, "muſt think himſelf tranſported to the times of thoſe treaties which the Vandals made with the degenerate Romans, when force uſurped the place of right, &c. It concludes with a ſtatement of the converſation between the Chief Conſul and Lord Whitworth, which nearly accords with that which we inſerted in our laſt month's publication.

In the mean time, with reſpect to other powers, the Chief Conſul appears to have aſſumed a tone of moderation, and even Switzerland itſelf ſeems to have derived at leaſt a temporary benefit from the ſpirit of the Britiſh cabinet. The preparations for war, however, proceed in the interior of France with undiminiſhed alacrity. Orders have been ſent to all the ports to fit out and equip the ſhips of war with all poſſible expedition. A large body of troops have been ordered to march from the Netherlands to the Batavian territories, and the veſſels, intended for the Newfoundland fiſhery, at Dunkirk, &c. have been laid under an embargo. The journey of the Chief Conſul to Bruſſels is ſtill expected to take place.

The project of a law for eſtabliſhing a national bank in France has been paſſed by a majority of 159 votes to 63.

AFRICA.

The French papers have lately been filled with complaints relative to the delays of the Britiſh government in fulfilling the terms of the treaty, and one of the lateſt of theſe reſpects Goree. On the arrival of the order for its evacuation, they ſtate, that the Britiſh governor, Colonel Frazer, eluded a compliance with the requeſt of the French commandant, on the plea that he was in daily expectation of a tranſport to convey the garriſon away. The French commander, on the other hand, offered to procure veſſels for the purpoſe, but ſtill the Britiſh governor refuſed to evacuate the place. It was at length agreed that a veſſel ſhould be freighted at Sierra Leone to tranſport the garriſon to another ſettlement; but on the arrival of Commodore Hallowell at Goree, in the courſe of his annual inſpection of the forts and batteries, the determination was changed. It was alledged on the part of Colonel Frazer that a veſſel was daily expected from England with diſpatches, and till the nature of theſe ſhould be known, he could not conſiſtently with his duty relinquiſh the place.

Accounts have been received by the Penguin frigate that the Cape of Good Hope was ſurrendered to the Dutch on the 21ſt of February. Egypt is alſo by this time, in all probability evacuated by the Engliſh.

MALTA.

This iſland, which is ſuppoſed to be one of the unfortunate objects of contention at preſent between the French and Engliſh nations, is not yet evacuated by the latter. In the month of January the new Grand Maſter, De Thomaſi, received his nomination from the Pope, and in the courſe of the following month he diſpatched his lieutenant, M. De Buſſy, furniſhed with full powers to demand poſſeſſion of the iſland. The anſwer of the Engliſh governor, Sir Alexander Jonathan Ball, was to this effect—That as ſome of the powers invited by the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens to guarantee the independence of Malta, had not yet acceded to that meaſure, he did not think himſelf authorized to put an end to the government of his Britannic Majeſty there till he received inſtructions from his court. He wiſhed to diſſuade the Grand Maſter, as yet, from coming to reſide there. He offers, however, the palace of Beſcheſt for the accommodation of his Eminence, ſhould he perſiſt in his intention of coming thither, being under the neceſſity of retaining the government-houſe for the purpoſe of tranſacting the official buſineſs of the government.

HOLLAND.

The Chief Conſul has taken advantage of the preſent diſpute with England to pour in a freſh inundation of French troops on the Batavian territory, the pay and maintenance of whom muſt of courſe fall upon the unfortunate Dutch, who manifeſt the moſt rooted diſlike to the entrance of the French troops. The town of Fluſhing is placed by the Firſt Conſul in a ſtate of ſiege. The Louiſiana expedition is for the preſent ſuſpended, and the troops are reimbarked.

SWITZERLAND.

We have already remarked that the conteſt with Great Britain ſeems to have rendered the

the conduct of Bonaparte much milder, and more conciliatory to other powers than it was before. The celebrated Aloys Reding has been liberated from priſon, and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, elected Landaman of the canton of Schwitz. Gen. Auf-de-Mur, who commanded the army of inſurrection of the ſmall cantons, has alſo been choſen commander in chief of the militia of that canton—and in theſe elections the cabinet of the Thuilleries appears to have acquieſced.

AMERICA.

The embodying of the militia of the United States proceeds with much activity, and no leſs than 80,000 of the militia are ordered by congreſs to act as a general army, to attack Louiſiana ſhould it become neceſſary. In caſe, therefore, of a war between France and Great Britain, there is a probability that the latter will find an efficient ally on the other ſide of the Atlantic, unleſs France and Spain ſhould relinquiſh the unjuſt and exorbitant claim which they have latterly endeavoured to eſtabliſh, with reſpect to the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi. Late accounts from Paris ſeem, however, to intimate that the differences between France and the United States are on the point of being compromiſed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Both before our laſt publication and ſince, various rumours have been propagated reſpecting a projected change of miniſtry. We have treated theſe reports with contempt. That Mr. Addington, in the height of his popularity, and in the higheſt favour with his ſovereign, ſhould retire from office, for no oſtenſible reaſon but to make room for Mr. Pitt, is not in the leaſt probable; and, on the other hand, that the pride and hauteur of the latter would allow him to accept of an inferior ſituation is not to be credited. That the old family connexion which has ſo long ſubſiſted, and the perſonal friendſhip of Mr. Addington for Mr. Pitt, ſhould induce him to treat the ex-miniſter with every mark of reſpect is conſiſtent with the honourable and amiable character of the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer; but there are ſtill farther reaſons why Mr. Pitt's acceſſion to office is not probable. His own ſtate of health is not ſuch as to enable him to encounter the fatigues of public buſineſs; and if we may credit what has been ſaid of the perſonal diſlike entertained for him in a certain quarter, that is an impediment which will not eaſily be removed. That changes of leſs importance may take place in the courſe of the year we think not improbable, but there is not the leaſt appearance of any part of the houſe of Grenville being introduced into adminiſtration.

As little do we credit the reports of a probable and ſpeedy adjuſtment of the matters in diſpute between this country and France. Our miniſtry, we ſtill believe, muſt have acted upon ſound reaſons and good information before they encountered ſo enormous an expence as the late preparations have occaſioned—Nor is the Chief Conſul of ſo pliant a diſpoſition as to be made eaſily to give way. The warlike preparations, both in France and England, are ſtill perſevered in; or, if there is leſs activity than at firſt in our dock-yards at home, it is becauſe things are now in a ſtate of forwardneſs, and nearly ready for action. Beſides, is it probable that miniſters would delay imparting that intelligence which would be ſo acceptable to the nation were they in a ſtate to give it? In a word, tho' war may poſſibly not immediately ſucceed, yet there is no reaſon to warrant us in conſidering peace as a certain event.

In the mean time ſtocks have riſen—For this many reaſons may be aſſigned. The firſt alarm has ſubſided, and the accumulation of money in the hands of individuals has led them to wiſh to keep it no longer unemployed—But the riſe of ſtocks, though it may be a fair criterion of public ſentiment, has little to do with the determinations of cabinets. The diſpute is ſtill undecided, and while it remains ſo there is a probability of war.

That the Britiſh miniſtry have in this buſineſs a part of ſome difficulty to act muſt be evident to every candid and reflecting mind. That the encroaching ſpirit of our ambitious neighbour is a ſerious cauſe of alarm is beyond diſpute, and we fear that the old term *Punica fides* is ſtill applicable to the government of that country. Yet, on our part, we will not heſitate to ſay, that every part of the Treaty of Amiens, even to the letter, ſhould be ſtrictly fulfilled. The Engliſh character, that of unblemiſhed integrity, ſhould be maintained under every diſadvantage.

——"Hic munis ahæneus eſto,
"Nil conſcire ſibi, nulla palleſcere culpa."

While we act as Engliſhmen, as Engliſhmen we will not be afraid of the power of France. Let the breach, if a breach is to take place, be on their part; the poſſeſſion of a poſt is not worth the ſlighteſt accuſation of a breach of faith. With united hearts, and with, thanks to the

the bounty of Providence, undiminiſhed reſources, the Chief Conſul will find to his utter diſappointment, that Great Britain is able, *ſingle handed*, to contend, and triumphantly to contend, with the republic of France.

The Imperial Parliament met, purſuant to adjournment, on Tueſday, the 15th of March. Nothing of importance was tranſacted in the Houſe of Lords. In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved "that the houſe ſhould, on Thurſday reſolve itſelf into a committee to conſider of ſo much of his Majeſty's ſpeech of the 23d of November laſt as relates to mercantile tranſactions, &c. General Gaſcoigne embraced the opportunity to call upon Miniſters to break ſilence with reſpect to the preſent ſtate of affairs between this country and France. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid he could not conceive what connection the buſineſs before the houſe had with the inquiry ſtarted by the laſt ſpeaker. His motion reſpected a plan long in agitation for conſolidating the cuſtoms. He added, however, that with reſpect to the queſtion put to Miniſters, he hoped in a few days to be enabled to offer ſome communication to the Houſe upon that intereſting ſubject. On Thurſday, on the agitation of the ſame buſineſs, General Gaſcoigne wiſhed for ſome delay, as he ſaid it was underſtood to be the intention of Government to render the tonnage duty permanent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that his object was merely to ſimplify the collection of the revenue. He complained that he had been miſunderſtood by the Hon. Gentleman on the former evening, as pledging himſelf to make a communication in a few days on the ſubject of the pending negociation, whereas he had only ſaid he hoped to be able to make ſuch communication. It had alſo been falſely inferred that this communication would be ſatisfactory, whereas he had made uſe of no expreſſion implying what would be the nature of the communication. The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee, on the plan for conſolidating the cuſtom-houſe duties.

In conſequence, it is ſuppoſed, of the miſapprehenſion of the ſpeech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tueſday, the ſtocks experienced a conſiderable riſe, the Conſols. being as high as 67, but on Friday they fell to 63.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

On Thurſday, March 31, a Deputation from the Body of Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters in London waited on his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace, with the following Addreſs, which was preſented by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Hackney.

We, your Majeſty's loyal and faithful ſubjects, the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, approach your Royal Preſence to expreſs our utter abhorrence of the late wicked and traitorous conſpiracy formed againſt your Majeſty's Perſon, Family, and Government; and to offer our moſt cordial congratulations on its providential detection and overthrow.

May the awful puniſhment which was deſervedly inflicted upon its authors, together with a juſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's diſtinguiſhed virtues, and of the invaluable privileges which we and our fellow ſubjects have ſo long enjoyed, contribute to the ſtability of your Majeſty's Throne, and to the future quiet of the empire!

Permit us, on this occaſion, to renew our aſſurances of affectionate regard to your illuſtrious Houſe, and our unalterable attachment to the venerable and excellent conſtitution of our country. We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it will be our zealous endeavour, ſo far as the influence of our exhortations and example may extend, to promote a ſolicitous attention to the ſafety of your Majeſty's perſon, a chearful ſubmiſſion to legal authority, and an ardent concern for the general intereſts of virtue and religion.

Animated with the pureſt ſentiments of loyalty and attachment, we commend your Majeſty to the continued protection and favour of Providence, earneſtly praying that you may yet, for many years, wield the ſceptre over a free, united, and flouriſhing people; and that when at length, by divine appointment, you lay aſide an earthly crown, you may receive from the King of Kings that Crown of Glory which fadeth not away!

Samuel Palmer	James Dore
Ab. Rees, D.D. F.R.S.	John Humphrys
Thomas Tayler	Joſeph Brookſbank
Nathaniel Jennings	Dan. Taylor
William Smith	Thomas Belſham
John Kello	John Evans, A.M.
John Rippon D.D.	—— Shiells
William Button	James Knight
Thomas Morgan	Joſeph Hughes, A.M.
John Clayton	John Pye Smith
Samuel Tice	

His Majeſty returned the following gracious anſwer:—

"I thank you for this freſh inſtance of your attachment to my Perſon and Government. The providential deliverance which has been afforded to me and my people, from a moſt deſperate and wicked deſign to deſtroy our free and happy Conſtitution, cannot fail to animate our united exertions in its ſupport, and to ſtrengthen our determination to tranſmit ſo great and invaluable a bleſſing unimpaired to our poſterity."

They all had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand.

Abſtract of the caſh account of the Literary Fund Society —Received between March 17, 1802, and April 16, 1803, including dividends upon ſtock, and a remittance of 477l. 19s. 6d. ſubſcriptions of ſeveral gentlemen at Hyderabad, in the Eaſt Indies, tranſmitted by Col. Kirkpatrick, the ſum of 1499l. 13s. 8d. Paid by order of the Committee, upon applications for relief, purchaſe of ſtock, and incidental expences of printing, collecting, &c. during the above period, the ſum of 1407l. 14s. 10s. Balance April 16, 1803, 411. 18s. 1cd.

Permanent Fund.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of ſtock, March 17, 1802 - - -	2100	0	0
Amount purchaſed ſince, to March 31, 1803 -	800	0	0
Amount of ſtock, India remittance - - -	700	0	0
	4100	0	0

The executors of the late Iſaac Hawkins, eſq. having very liberally transferred the ſum of 100l. ſhort annuities for ſix years, to the truſtees of this ſociety, the ſame was, by a reſolution of the Committee, ordered to be added to the permanent fund as received.

MARRIED.

At St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, T. Jeſſon, eſq. to Miſs Percy, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. William Percy, of Queen-ſquare.

At St. James's Church, J. Leech, eſq. to Miſs J. Ruſh, ſecond daughter of Sir Wm. Beaumaurice Ruſh

Mr. T. Blizard, ſurgeon, of America-ſquare, to Miſs Aſton, of Billiter-lane.

Mr. Kelly, ſurgeon, of Fareham, Hants, to Miſs Leathes, of Stamford-ſtreet, Blackfriars.

R. Bell, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Elvey, of Thetford, in Norfolk.

Mr. J. Collingwood, of the Strand, to Miſs Burton, of Albion-place.

At Mary-le-bone, Captain E. Brenton, to Miſs Cox, daughter of the late General Cox.

Alſo J. H. Budd, eſq. to Miſs M. Reinagle.

Mr. Dalton, purſer in the navy, and late ſecretary to Admiral Dickſon, to Miſs Ellis, eldeſt daughter of the late Lieut. Ellis, of Yarmouth.

At Walthamſtow, J. Burchall, eſq. to Miſs Cooke.

Mr. J. Barton, wine merchant, of Mark-lane, to Miſs S. E. Lowe, daughter-in-law to the Rev. Mr. Butcher, of Sidmouth, Devon.

H. Perkins, eſq. of Camberwell, to Miſs Latham, of Champion-hill.

Mr. G. Rorauer, of Great Caſtle-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, to Miſs H. Martin, of Queen Anne-ſtreet, Eaſt.

Mr. W. Nettlefold, attorney, of Barnard's Inn, to Miſs G. Gawler, of Lambeth.

At Burlington-houſe, Piccadilly, Lord W. Bentinck, to Miſs Achiſon, daughter of Lord Gosford.

The Honorable T. Kenyon, to Miſs C. Lloyd.

T. Butler, eſq commander of the Rockingham Eaſt-Indiaman, to Miſs L. Prieſtley, of White Windows, near Halifax, in Yorkſhire.

G. Hollings, eſq. of Mount-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, to Miſs M. Barker, daughter of R. Barker, eſq. Surgeon to the Second Regiment of Life Guards

Mr. Wrangham, attorney, of Seething lane, to Miſs E. Birkett, of Tower-hill.

D. Power, eſq. of Cork, to Miſs Sophia Chandler, of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare.

— André, eſq. of Finſbury ſquare, to Miſs Elizabeth Garland.

Wm. Haſlewood, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, to the youngeſt daughter of Philip Godſal, eſq. of Hampſtead.

Benjamin Walſh, eſq. to Miſs Clarke, both of Lower Clapton.

Mr. J. Bailey, of Saliſbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet, to the only daughter of W. Richardſon, eſq. bookſeller in Cornhill.

DIED.

At, or near, Ealing, in his 79th year, *T. Deveniſh*, eſq. formerly an eminent auctioneer.

At Sunbury, in Middleſex, *T. Preſton Ford*, eſq.

In her 83d year, *Mrs. Reynolds*, of Cleveland-row.

At Brentford, *Mrs. Trimmer.*

Aged 76, *Mrs. Anſel.*

Aged 72, *Mrs. Joddrell.*

At Harpenden, Herts, *Mrs. Stoney*, relict of the late Captain Stoney, of the Royal Navy

Mrs. Stirling, wife of Col. Stirling, of the Royal Marines.

At her father's houſe, in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, of a decline, *Miſs Siddons*, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. Siddons, of Drury-lane theatre.

In Harley-ſtreet, *Mrs. Clay.*

Mrs. Godfrey, of Holland-ſtreet, Kenſington.

Mrs.

Mrs. B. French, wife of N. B. French, *esq.* of Dulwich.

Mrs. Tilson, mother of Mr. Tilson, of Earl-street, Blackfriars.

At Gaddesden Cottage, Herts, in her 69th year, *Mrs. Noyes*, relict of the late T. H. Noyes, *esq.*

At Highbury Terrace, Islington, *P. W. Gowther, esq.* Comptroller of the City of London.

At Brompton, in his 29th year, *Captain J. Dalrymple.*

At Ham Common, in her 74th year, *Mrs. E. Garland.*

Mrs. Lloyd, many years housekeeper at Kensington Palace.

R. Lindsey, esq. of Hampstead, formerly of Charles Town, Carolina.

Mr. J. Booth, many years footman to the king.

At Hackney, *J. Rebello, esq.*

In King-street, Portman-square, *J. C. Hankey, esq.*

At his house in Jermyn-street, in his 63d year, *General de Bauermeister*, Resident Minister from the Court of Hesse Cassel.

In South Audley-street, *J. Compton, esq.*

At Mr. Shepherd's, Upper Guildford-street, *Captain R. Abbott Mash*, of Mitcham, Surrey.

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, Miss Windus.

In Dean's Place, Lambeth, *Captain E. Manwaring*, late of the King's American Rangers.

In Welbeck-street, aged 77, *N. Peers, esq.*

W. Park, esq. of Baldwyn's Gardens.

Suddenly, in the bloom of life, aged 22, *Francis*, second son of Francis Green, esq. Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

Mrs. Adderley, wife of Mr. Adderley, of the India-house. This lady was in the act of feeding a squirrel, when the animal, eager to obtain its food, bit her finger so violently that she let the candle fall on her cloaths, which were immediately in flames, and she was so much burnt that after languishing in great misery a few hours, she expired.

At his house in Piccadilly, in his 74th year, the *Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton, K. B.* He was taken ill about a fortnight ago, retained the use of his faculties to the last, and expired without a pang. Sir William was a man of extraordinary endowments, and the literary and scientific world is under the highest obligations to him forthe spirited exertions he made to add to our stock of knowledge and of models, in the fine arts. He was 37 years ambassador at Naples. From favouring accidents in birth (he was foster-brother to the king) in breeding, in property, high place, attainments in science, vast intercourse, illustrious friendship, &c &c. he was justly considered as a character entitled to great consideration.

At her house at Round Oak, Egham, aged 87, the *Relict* of Henry Revell, esq. many years in the service of the East India Company at China.

In her 19th year, *Mrs. Bouch*, wife of Mr. Bouch, and 2d daughter of Mr. Birkett, both of Norton Falgate. If suavity of manners, benignity of disposition, the tender attentions of an affectionate husband and the best of parents, aided by every species of medical advice, could have availed to preserve the brittle thread of life, her's would have been protracted to extreme age; but, alas! inexorable death snatched her from hence in the fifth month of her marriage, and at a time when the blessings of life were expanding in full perfection to her view.

At Newington, *Thomas Lock*, esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the south, east, and west part of England; in which office he is succeeded by George Harrison, esq. Norroy King of Arms.

In Tothill-fields, Westminster, in his 74th year, *Mr. Ralph Coulthard*, one of the yeomen-ushers of his majesty's yeomen of the guard.

Mrs. *Hall*, wife of Richard Hall, esq. of Laurence-lane, Cheapside.

Lieutenant-general Francis D'Oyley, colonel of the 15th foot. He was at the levée on the 2d of March, and went in perfect health, in the evening of the 3d, to Mrs. Heberden's concert in Pall Mall; returned home to his house in Half Moon street, Piccadilly, on the morning of the 4th, and, after retiring to bed, fell into a swoon, and expired.

At his house in the Steel-yard, London-bridge, aged 59, *Robert Vigne*, esq.

In Sloane-square, Knightsbridge, *Francis David Lauzun*, esq.

At Bedford, of a quinsey, *Mackenzie Macaulay*, esq. Alderman of Coleman-street ward, to which he was elected in 1786; in 1790 he served the office of sheriff. He was an active and intelligent magistrate; and possessed very strong natural abilities, highly improved by education. To his widow, the Corporation of London have, in a very handsome manner, unanimously voted an annuity of 100l.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the *Widow* of Samuel Roffey, esq. sister of the dowager lady Dukenfield.

At Bengeo-hall, Herts, aged 78, *Thomas Proctor*, esq. an eminent porter brewer.

In New North-street, Red Lion-square, aged 68, *John Hingeston*, esq. of the Cursitor's office. A man of whom it may be truly said that he took pleasure in doing good. He was the oldest surviving cursitor, and appointed by Lord Thurlow, then chancellor.

George Wade, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

At Hammersmith, aged 76, *Dr. George Young*, physician to the government hospitals in the West Indies.

In St. George's-row, Hyde park, aged 73, *James Potvis*, esq. formerly surgeon and apothecary of Newington-Butts.

In St. George's-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Mrs. *Lowth*, relict of the late Biſhop of London, and only daughter and heireſs of Lawrence Jackſon, eſq. of Chriſt Church, in Hampſhire. She was highly reſpected by her ſurviving family and numerous friends.

In Cheyne-walk, Chelſea, aged 64, of an aſthma, *Mrs. Anne Butler*, wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler.

At Old Brentford, in his 85th year, *Mr. Thomas Stump*, who had carried on the buſineſs of a brewer there for near 60 years.

At Reigate, Surrey, in his 82d year, *Mr. George Vaux*, of the ſociety of quakers, and formerly an apothecary in Pudding-lane.

At Caſhiobury, Herts, in her 34th year, the *Wife* of John Claridge, eſq. of Pall Mall, land ſurveyor, and author of ſome valuable agricultural reports.

In Portland-ſtreet, Portland-place, aged 72, *Wm Wrangham*, eſq. formerly governor of the iſland of St. Helena.

At Brompton, *David Heatley*, eſq. agent-victualler, during the late war, atLiſbon, and in the Mediterranean ſeas.

At his apartments in Greenwich hoſpital, *Lieut. Anthony Fortye*, the oldeſt lieutenant in the navy.

At Chiſwick, in his 76th year, the *Hon. Thomas Walpole*, ſecond ſon of Horatio firſt Lord Walpole, of Woolterton, in Norfolk.

In Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark, in his 70th year, *John Pardon*, eſq. treaſurer of the county of Surrey.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford ſquare, in his 75th year, *Edward Leeds*, eſq. of Croxton, in Cambridgeſhire, one of the maſters of the Court of Chancery. He was the eldeſt ſon of Edward Leeds, eſq. of Croxton, ſerjeant at law. Mr. Leeds died a bachelor, and inteſtate. His real eſtates deſcend to his brother, Joſeph Leeds, eſq. of Croydon; and his perſonal property will be divided, between his brother, and his nephew Nathaniel Barnardiſton, eſq. of Barton, in Suffolk.

At his houſe in Lower Brook-ſtreet, *H. Berkeley Portman*, eſq.

In Thornhaugh-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, aged 69, *Mrs. Gaſkell*, relict of Peter Gaſkell, eſq. of Bath.

In a fatal duel that took place, two hours after the diſpute aroſe, *Colonel Montgomery* of the Guards. The unfortunate circumſtance that produced this deplorable event, aroſe from a trifling cauſe. The Col. followed by his Newfoundland dog, took a turn in Hyde Park, where unfortunately a dog belonging to Captain Macnamara, of the navy, quarrelled and fought with Colonel Montgomery's dog. Each gentleman defending his reſpective dog, words of ſuch import enſued, that the parties exchanged addreſſes, and a duel was ſolicited by Captain Macnamara, and appointed by Colonel Montgomery at Primroſe-hill, near Hampſtead; and about ſix o'clock, in the evening, juſt at the bottom of the hill, Colonel Montgomery, attended by Major Sir W. Keir, met Captain Macnamara, accompanied by Captain Barry. The ground meaſured was 12 paces. They both fired together, by ſignal; Col. Montgomery received a ball in his right breaſt, and fell; Captain Macnamara was wounded in the groin. Colonel Montgomery was carried into Chalk Farm, where he was laid on a bed, and he attempted to ſpeak, but the blood choaked him. His mouth foamed much, and in about five minutes he expired. He was Lieutenant-colonel of the 9th regiment of foot, ſon of Sir Robert Montgomery, of Ireland, and brother to the Marchioneſs Townſhend, by his father's ſide. He was a handſome, genteel, and much reſpected young man, aged about 28, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, in the Dutch expedition, in Egypt, and in Malta. The Coroner's Inqueſt, brought in a verdict of Manſlaughter, grounded on an opinion, that the words of the deceaſed, "Captain Macnamara knows where I am to be found," could have no other meaning than a challenge. But ſurely there is ſome defect in our laws, if ſuch murders as this cannot be puniſhed capitally. If, as they now ſtand, they are not adequate to puniſh ſuch offences, we hope that ſome alteration will be introduced. The conduct of Sir Richard Ford and of the other magiſtrates throughout the whole buſineſs, has, however, been exemplary and praiſe-worthy in the higheſt degree. They begun, by committing to Newgate Mr. Heavilide, the ſurgeon, who accompanied Captain Macnamara to the ſcene of action, who ſtood by during the duel, and afterwards opened Colonel Montgomery. But the bill againſt him, as an acceſſary, was thrown out by the Grand Jury. The ſeconds have abſconded for the preſent. Captain Macnamara has, however, been arraigned at the Bar of the Old Baily for Manſlaughter, the moſt moderate interpretation of his offence, but the Jury thought proper to find a verdict of *Not Guilty!* The high character which he received on the trial, as a brave Naval Officer, it may be ſuppoſed, had a powerful influence in cauſing ſuch a verdict.

Of a decline, in his eighteenth year, at his father's houſe, at Walthamſtow, *Mr. C. Kavanagh*, a very promiſing ſtudent in the profeſſion of medicine. He united to unaffected ſimplicity of manners, and a modeſt deportment, a comprehenſive mind, acute powers of perception, and a retentive memory. The career of this young gentleman, though ſhort, was ſtrongly characterized by traits of genius and unremitting application in the purſuit of ſcience. In the morning of life his faculties were perceptibly expanding, and he was rapidly advancing towards proficiency in the great arcana of nature, in the ſtudy of phyſiology and chemiſtry. The main objects of his purſuit were uninterrupted by the faſcination of literary attainments, and this circumſtance, had his life been prolonged, would probably have facilitated

litated his approach to profeſſional eminence. In ſhort, he was a youth in whom the profeſſion might hereafter have claimed an ornament, and mankind a friend.

In Gower-ſtreet, after a long and painful illneſs, *Godfrey Kettle, eſq.* a gentleman of the ſtricteſt integrity, and moſt unblemiſhed character. For nearly half a century he maintained an unſullied reputation in the profeſſion of the law. His natural diffidence prevented him from acquiring that conſiderable fortune which his own talents and numerous reſpectable friends and connections would otherwiſe have entitled him to. He was an excellent ſcholar, and had a well cultivated taſte for polite literature. But piety and benevolence, with unaſſuming and modeſt manners, were moſt prominent in him. His regard to truth led him, at an early period, to inveſtigate the Scriptures, and the undeviating rectitude of his principles made him deſirous of openly profeſſing his ſteady belief in the exiſtence of *one* God, the only object of religious worſhip. He became a zealous member of the Unitarian chapel, in Eſſex-ſtreet, and was, during thirty years, on terms of the moſt intimate friendſhip with the founder of that place, the venerable Mr. Lindſay, which ended only with life. About fourteen years ſince Mr. Kettle retired from buſineſs; his health, however, was greatly impaired, and from that time till his death, he laboured under a painful internal diſeaſe, probably of the heart and cheſt, which he endured without repining, and with fortitude and reſignation to the divine will. A ſevere attack of the influenza upon a previouſly weak frame terminated his valuable life in the 78th year of his age.

At her ſeat, Mount Arrarat, Richmond, Surrey, *Mrs. M. Wray*, widow of the late Daniel Wray, eſq. deputy teller of the exchequer under Lord Hardwicke, in the 78th year of her age, univerſally eſteemed, and much regretted by her family, friends, and the whole neighbourhood. She was ſiſter to the late Robert Darell, eſq. Sub-governor of the South-ſea-houſe, who died in the 68th year of his age ſome time ſince. The character of Mr. Darell as a Britiſh merchant, a gentleman, and a friend, needs no eulogium. Her ſiſter-in-law, Miſs M. Jeffreys, a maiden lady, died at a very advanced age, a ſhort time ſince. The longevity of this family is not a little remarkable; the ſurviving part, Mrs. Jeffreys, widow of the late Dr. Jeffreys, one of the canons reſidentiary of St. Pauls, and Edward Darell, eſq one of the directors of the Bank of England, are both upwards of 70 years of age. By her death the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys obtains 500l. per annum, left to him by the late Daniel Wray, eſq. upon her deceaſe, beſides a very handſome fortune. Amongſt her numerous bequeſts, the town of Richmond, for its alms-houſes, is indebted to her munificence for 1500l. Her taſte for the fine arts was no leſs extenſive than her huſband's, particularly in painting; her landſcapes, even at a very advanced period of her life, will bear the teſt of criticiſm, and are worthy the admiration of the connoiſſeur. The late Mr. Wray died in his 82d year.

At his houſe, in Lower Brook-ſtreet, in his 78th year, *John Pratt, eſq.* in the commiſſion of the peace for Surrey, Middleſex, and Weſtminſter. His death was not occaſioned by accident or long ſickneſs; complaining of a cold only two days before his death, occaſioned by attending ſome buſineſs in the city, he refuſed to have his apothecary ſent for; medical aſſiſtance was therefore procured too late. Mr. Pratt was a member of the Whig Club, and a warm ſupporter of Mr. Fox in all his meaſures. He was one of the ſeven gentlemen who ſigned the requiſition to call the meeting of the inhabitants of Weſtminſter in Palace-yard, on the triple aſſeſſment tax, and who preſented the addreſs to the King for its repeal. He had formerly been an eminent builder. Amongſt other works of his raiſing, was the riding-houſe at Buckingham-gate. In the circle of his friends he would often entertain them with the converſations he had with his Majeſty. Though acting upon true Whig principles, he was very averſe to that extenſion of paper credit which lately overrun the country; and often declared, that notwithſtanding his returns were upwards 50,000l. per annum, he never accepted of either note or bill.

At Box Moore, Herts, *Mary Mead*, relict of Samuel Mead, eſq. who was one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in London, from the year 1742 to 1776.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We tranſmitted the Letter of our Correſpondent at Briſtol, relative to Mr. Park's new Syſtem of Aſtronomy, to THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, *and are informed by that learned and reſpectable Gentleman, that he has never given his ſanction, directly or indirectly, to the Syſtem ſet up by Mr. Parks. Our Correſpondent has probably been miſinformed, in reſpect to the aſſertions aſcribed to Mr. Parks.*

By an error of the preſs, we ſtated the HOP-DUTY *at* 125,000l. *inſtead of* 25,000l. *Its exact amount is* 25,094*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

We invite the communication of facts from the manufacturing and trading diſtricts for our Commercial Report.

PRO-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Conſiderable improvements are now making in the vicinity of the city of Durham, by the incloſure of the extenſive commons on the north and weſt ſides of it. The different allotments were only ſtaked out in the beginning of the current year, yet many of the proprietors have already raiſed their fences, and have begun the uſe of the plough and the ſpade.

The following is the number of veſſels that cleared at the Cuſtom-houſe at the port of Newcaſtle, in the quarter ending April 5—1093 ſhips coaſtwiſe, with 95,548 chaldrons of coals, and conſiderable quantities of merchandize on board, and 160 ſhips for foreign voyages, with 12.040 chaldrons of coals and cinders, and conſiderable quantities of ſugar, oil, earthenware, glaſs, lead, lead ſhot, lead ore, colours, copperas, litharge, &c. on board.

Married.] Mr. J. Mawman, boat-builder, to Miſs A. Smith, both of North Shields.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Richardſon, printer, to Miſs Neſbitt.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. B. Hewitt, ſhip-builder, to Miſs J. Young.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Nowell, of the iron foundry, Sandgate, to Miſs Taylor —Mr. T. Angus, printer, to Miſs Waugh.

At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Harvey, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs R. Middleton.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 86, Mrs. Davidſon, mother of Meſſrs. Davidſons, attornies.—Aged 72, Mrs. Charlton, chemiſt and druggiſt —Aged 88, Mrs. Davidſon, relict of the late T. Davidſon, eſq. clerk of the peace for the county of Northumberland.—Mrs. Liddell —Mr. R. Gee, formerly of North Shields —Aged 44, Mrs. M. Scott, wife of Mr. T. Scott, whiteſmith.—Aged 70, Mr. G. Brown.—Aged 75, Mrs. C. Salmon, widow of the late Mr. R. Salmon, ſhoemaker, of Gateſhead.—Aged 87, Mr. Richardſon, father of Mr. Richardſon, of the Half Moon inn.—Mr. M. Brown, printer of the Newcaſtle Advertiſer.

Aged 63, Mr. W Wilkinſon, ſen. farrier, of very extenſive practice and uncommon ſkill in his profeſſion.

Aged 52, Mr. J. Snowdon, of the Croſs Keys —Very ſuddenly, Mr. E. Smith, taylor.—Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. Thompſon, breeches-maker.—Mrs. Farringdon, wife of Mr. G. Farringdon, carver and gilder.

In Gateſhead, aged 78, Mr. M. Heaton, formerly one of the managers of the theatre in Newcaſtle.—Aged 42, Miſs M. Spottiſwood.—Mrs. M. Smirke.

At Durham, Mrs. Smith, of the Moor Houſes.—Mr. J. Nicholſon, watchmaker.—In her 35th year, Mrs. E. Wikey.

Aged 88, Mr. J. Gray, roper, and the ſenior ringer in the cathedral. A muffled peal was rung by the ſociety, on occaſion of the interment of his remains.

J. Richardſon, eſq.—Aged 61, Mr. L. Weatherhead.

At North Shields, Mrs. Watt.

At South Shields, Mrs. Broderick, relict of the late Mr. L. Broderick, ſhip-builder.—Mr. J. Wardle, ſhip-owner.—Mr. J. Coulthard, ſenior, many years beadle of St. Hilda's Chapel.—Mr. M. Brown, ballaſt aſſeſſor.

At Darlington, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Rudd, ſurgeon and apothecary.—Mr. J. Headley, manufacturer.

At Sunderland, aged 48, Mr. Charleton, attorney, and coroner for the town.—Aged 26, Mrs. M. Hogg.—Aged 36, Mrs. F. Wood, wife of Mr. R. Wood, navy agent.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. G. Smith, taylor.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Blackſtrock, ſilk-dyer.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. G. Palmer, ſhip-owner.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. E. Snaith.—Mr. G. Dobſon, ſhip-owner —Mrs. Ingledew, wife of Mr. Ingledew, ſhip-owner.

At Berwick, ſuddenly, aged 75, Mrs. Hague, widow.—Mrs Common, publican.—Mr. E. Storey, of the Cock and Lion inn.—Aged 75, Mrs. J. Millar, a maiden lady.

At Hexham, aged 82, Mrs. Kerr, relict of C. Kerr, eſq. of Wells.

At Stockton, aged 83, Mr. Kerton, ſurgeon and apothecary.—In an advanced age, W. Alexander, M. D.

At Morpeth, aged 64, Mr. R. Jackſon, common brewer, or formerly ſo.—Mr. A. Adamſon, of the Pitt's Head public-houſe.

At Roanlands, in Millom, Mr. M. Ruſſell, brother to W. Ruſſell, eſq. of Brancepeth Caſtle.—Alſo Mr. G. Matſon, of Arnaby. It is a ſingular circumſtance that theſe two perſons were born almoſt at the ſame moment, and next door to each other: they lived upwards of 70 years, and the laſt mentioned ſurvived his neighbour only 10 days.

At Blaydon, aged 52, Mrs. L. Emerſon, wife of Mr. J. Emerſon, agent to T. R. Beaumont, eſq.

At Greenridge, in Hexham, aged 93, Mr. G. Brown, farmer.

At Killingworth, in her 78th year, Mrs. Harriſon.

At

At Ord Houſe, near Berwick, in the prime of youth, Miſs M. Greive.

At Birtley, aged 102, Mr. G. Robſon.

At Preſton, near North Shields, Mr. M. Gilmore, taylor.

At Howdon Pans, near North Shields, Mr. T. Scott, of the Cuſtom-houſe, Newcaſtle, and many years a ſhoemaker in the latter town.

At Whickham, Mrs. Turton.

At Whindleſtone, Mrs. Robſon, wife of Mr. J. Robſon, houſe-ſteward to Sir John Eden, bart.

At Kenton, Mr. C. Reaveley, one of the owners of the Kenton Colliery.

Mr. Bainlet, farmer, of Norton, in the county of Durham.

In conſequence of his carriage running over his legs, Mr. G. Breckins, carrier between Newcaſtle and Bellingham.

At Haydon-bridge, aged 43, Mr. M. Atkinſon, ſerjeant in the Northumberland-militia.—In her 19th year, Miſs M. A. Frances, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, in the county of Berwick.

At Weſtoe, near South Shields, Mrs Yeoman.

At Ryton, Miſs Lawſon.—At an advanced age, T. Johnſtone, eſq. of Temple Hall, near Coldingham.—Mrs. Foſter, of Newburne.

At Shotton, in the county of Durham, aged upwards of 105 years, Mrs. Chriſtian Wallace. She had reſided in the village nearly the whole of the above-mentioned period.

In London, aged 21, Mr. T. Powditch, late of North Shields.—Alſo, aged 24, Mr. J. Shepherd, cow-keeper, at Mile End, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. W. Shepherd, of Bolam, Northumberland.

On his paſſage from London, Mr. Tate, of North Shields.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. T. Wilſon, printer and bookſeller, to Mrs. Cogan.—Mr. J. Knox, jun. ſon of Mr. J. Knox, merchant, of Glaſgow, to Miſs Scott, of Keſwick.—Mr. J. Armſtrong, butcher, of Rickergate, to Miſs J. Moore, of Catcoats.

At Kirklinton, Mr. Graham, of Garriſtown, to Miſs Waters, of Dubwath. The bridegroom and bride were accompanied, firſt, to the church, and afterwards, to the village alehouſe, by a numerous party of their friends. Bumper after bumper being quaffed off, they remounted their horſes, each of which ſet forward in full ſpeed towards the bride's habitation, with the ſpirit of a Newmarket courſer, and the rider who firſt reached the goal, was, according to a local cuſtom long prevalent among *the borderers*, crowned with a wreath of laurel, and received, of courſe, an uncommon ſhare of the attention and ſmiles of the *bonny laſſes* aſſembled on the occaſion. The bride, in the ardour of the conteſt, was ſomewhat beſpattered with dirt, which, though it partially concealed her bluſhes, did not, however, obſcure the general luſtre of her beauty.

Died.] At Carliſle, in the bloom of youth, Miſs J. Kendal, ſiſter of Mr. J. Kendal, mercer and draper.—Mrs. Howe, wife of Mr. J. Howe, ſaddler.

In an advanced age, Mr. J. Hinde, of Maryport. He was riding on horſeback only the day before. Mr. Hinde was a very eccentric character, and ſo extremely parſimonious, that although poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, he *barely exiſted* upon mere neceſſaries, being a total ſtranger to all the comforts and conveniences of life.

Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. H. Thompſon, ſhoemaker.

At Whitehaven, aged 68, Mr. B. Hellon.—Aged 66, Mrs. E. Miller.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Cragg.—In his 70th year, Mr. W. Gilliatt, ſail-maker.—In her 68th year, after only three days illneſs, Mrs. H. Shaphard, relict of the late Mr. J. Shaphard, of the Cuſtom-houſe.—Aged 81, J. Younger, eſq.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Collin, ſhoemaker.—Aged 75, Mrs. J. Robinſon, widow.—In his 37th year, Mr. J. Atkinſon, woolcomber.—Mr. J. Curry, weaver.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Bell, widow.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Johnſon, plaiſterer.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Hewetſon, ſhoemaker.

At Kendal, aged 72, Mr. S. Milton, linen-merchant.—Advanced in years, Mr. R. Fiſher, baker.—Aged 91, Mrs. E. Garnett.—Aged 74, Mrs. Pattiſon.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Jackſon, houſe-carpenter.—Aged 75, Mrs. E. Miller.

At Penrith, aged 57, Mrs. Dodd, widow.

YORKSHIRE.

A ſociety of gentlemen, farmers, &c. has been lately eſtabliſhed at New Malton, for the purpoſe of promoting experimental huſbandry, in all its branches. The following principal gentlemen have laudably agreed to patronize the undertaking, Sir G. Strickland, bart. H. Cholmley, eſq. W. Thomas St. Quintin, eſq and the Rev. G. Worſley, clerk; as likewiſe R. Bower, R. T. Staniforth, C. Craven, J Walker, G. Parker, W. Haſtings, El. Inchbald, and D. Lambert, eſqs.

The late conſiderable improvements in thoſe very extenſive diſtricts, called the Yorkſhire Wolds, from the numerous incloſures, exceed thoſe of any other tract of the country, both as to ſpace and time, in an immenſe proportion; but, it is obſerved by a correſpondent of the York Herald, that "as the tillage has increaſed, the ſheep-flocks have been diminiſhed materially." The beauty of the country, however, conſidered as a *feaſt for the eye*, has moſt amply re-paid the labours beſtowed on it.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. J. Ruſhworth, merchant, to Miſs Kendall.

At Hull, Mr. Wilkinſon, hoſier, to Miſs A. Waudby.—Mr. J. Todd, merchant, in the firm

firm of Halls, Robinſon, and Todd, to Miſs Brodrick, both of Sculcoates.

At Scarborough, Mr. Chambers, grocer, of Hull, to Miſs Bates.

At Batley, Mr. White, of Harewood, leader of the York, &c. concerts, to Miſs Sharpe, of Gildersome, near Leeds.

Mr. W. Campbells, of Howden, to Miſs Firth, of Roſe-hill, near Rotherham.—J. Favell, eſq. of Normanton, to Miſs Torre, of Shydale, both near Wakefield.—Lieutenant Ske'ton, of the ſecond regiment of Weſt York Militia, to Miſs Outwith, of Bawtry.

At York, Mr. Mathews, to Miſs Jackſon, both of the Theatre Royal in that city.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Atkinſon, widow.—Mr. W. Stocks, of the Black-horſe inn, Bootham.—Mrs. Ruſſell, widow.—In his 67th year, Mr. T. Sanderſon, ironmonger, and ſheriff of the corporation in the year 1792.—In her 33d year, Miſs B. Fawcett.—Mr. W. Leng, butcher.—Mrs. S. Cordukes, wife of Mr. T. Cordukes, linen-draper.—Mr. W. Perfect, bookbinder.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Lockwood, gardener.—Aged 71, Mrs. J. Silburn.

At Hull, aged 55, Mr. J. Baines, raft-merchant.—Aged 72, Mr. S. Thompſon, raft-merchant, of Sculcoates.—Aged 63, Mrs. A. Etherington.—In his 72d year, Mr. Hodgſon, merchant and ſhip-owner, formerly a conſiderable farmer at Danthorpe, in Holderneſſe.—Aged 37, Mrs. Newbald.—Aged 63, B. Blaydes Thompſon, eſq. merchant, and one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Bell, maſter-builder.—Aged 17, Miſs Walton, only child of N. Walton, eſq.—Aged 76, Mr. J. Windell, cow keeper.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Brunton, grocer.—Mr. P. Buck, cabinet-maker.

At Halifax, Mr. J Keighley, merchant.—Mr. W. Forſter, worſted-manufacturer.—Miſs Ramſden.

At Sheffield, H, Tudor, eſq.

At Burlington, Capt. J. Helmſley, ſhip-owner.

At Wakefield, Mr. W. Skurray, auctioneer.—Mr. G. Brooke, wine merchant.—Mr. Bennett, grocer.—Mrs. Pick, wife of Mr. R. Pick, grocer.

At Snaith, Mr. H. Mitton.

At Doncaſter, aged 53, J. Danſer, eſq. alderman.—Aged 53, Mr. G. Nicholſon, of the Woolpack inn.—Miſs Smith, a maiden lady.

At Tadcaſter, aged 52, Mr. J. Harriſon, late of Little Woodhouſe, near Leeds.

At Beverley, aged 75, Major Child.—Aged 55, T. Terry, eſq. attorney, land-ſteward and treaſurer for the Eaſt Riding.—Aged 57, Mr. W. Charters, of the Tiger inn.—Very ſuddenly, Mrs. Hall, widow, of Scarborough.

At Knareſborough, in his 74th year, Mr. J. Pretious.

At Scarborough, aged about 70, Mr. V. Shephard, ſhipowner, late of London.

At Whitby, at a very advanced age, Mrs. C. Dickinſon, many years miſtreſs of the poſt-office.—Aged 82, Mrs. Preſton, widow, of Carr-hall.

At Malton, in his 38th year, Mr. W. Weatherhead, of the White-horſe inn; a man remarkably adapted to his ſituation, from his ſocial, cheerful manners, and engaging converſation. The tears ſhed by a large concourſe of people, who attended his funeral, evinced his worth, and ſuſceptible, friendly heart, in much ſtronger language than any eulogium can convey.

At Aldburgh, near Maſham, Mrs. Hutton, widow.

At Attercliffe, Mr. W. Huntſman, jun. ſon of Mr. Huntſman, a reſpectable caſt-ſteel maker.

At Maſham, Mr. T. Pickering, dancing-maſter.

At Overingham, in her 99th year, Mrs. J. Hardwicke.

At Fareholm, near Northallerton, Mr. M. Meek, ſen.

At Patrington, aged 52, the Rev. E. Healey, vicar, and in the commiſſion of the peace. After eating a hearty dinner, in apparent good health, he aroſe from the table, and almoſt immediately expired. It is rather a ſingular circumſtance, that only the day before this gentleman had preached a moſt impreſſive ſermon, from Ps. 39. v. 30. "Lord, let me know the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live."

In London, Mrs. Heber, late of Marton-hall, Craven, in this county.

Mr. Webſter, of Bickerton, near Wetherby.—Aged 89, Mrs. Wynne, of Gilling, near Richmond.

At Pepper-hall, Mr. C. Pattinſon, ſteward to J. Arden, eſq.—Mrs. Meek, of Dalton, near Thirſk.—In his 74th year, Mr. Barnet, of Eaſingwould.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, G. Ruddle, eſq. of London, to Miſs E. Thwaytes.—Mr. D. Henry, merchant, to Miſs E. Mathews.—Mr. F. O'Neill, merchant, to Mrs. M. Bevington.—Mr. J. Gerdes, broker, to Miſs E. Houghton.—Mr. J. Graham, ſilk-manufacturer, of Mancheſter, to Miſs A. Whitfield.—Mr. W. Wrenſhall, muſician, to Miſs Nevett, daughter of Mr. W. Nevett, printer.

At Mancheſter, Mr. R Kay, corn-factor, to Miſs A. Redhead.—Mr. S. Kay, to Miſs E. Smalley.—Mr. J. Wood, manufacturer, to Miſs M. Burton.—R. Clegg, eſq. to Miſs M. Allan, of Ingliſton Mains.

Lieut. Curry, of the 47th regiment, to to Miſs M. Fawcett, of Mancheſter.

Died.] At Lancaſter, aged 33, Mr. T. Rawſthorne, merchant.—At an advanced age, Mrs. A. Lucas.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Bell, formerly

merly a ſkinner.—In the prime of life, Miſs Waller, of Ingleton, in Yorkſhire.

At Liverpool, aged 33, Mrs. Potts, wife of Mr. E. Potts, cooper.

In his 52d year, Capt. T. Flint, formerly a lieutenant in the royal navy, and many years a commander in the African trade.

Aged 58, Mr. Tait.—Mr. R. Troughton, cooper.—Mrs. Nelſon, wife of Mr. J. N. merchant.—Aged 63, Mrs. S. Mill, widow. —In her 66th year, Mrs. Lightbody, widow. —Miſs Rownſon, daughter of the late Mr. W. Rownſon, port-guager.—In her 78th year, Mrs. F. Waterworth.—Aged 67, Mr. S. Law.—Aged 79, Mrs. A. Tarleton.—Aged 72, J. Caton, eſq.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Rowe.—Aged 42, Mr. J. Littler, corn-factor.—Aged 59, Mr. A. Warwick, merchant. —Mr. J. Rymmer, merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Naylor.—Aged 96, Mr. J. Briggs.—At his lodgings in this town, Mr. W. Ware, of Liverpool.—Mrs. Todd, wife of Mr. T. Todd, manufacturer.—Mr. R. Runcorn.—Mrs. M. Patterſon.—Mr. J. Allcock.—Miſs. C. Newall.—Miſs Creſſwell, only daughter of Mr. W. Creſſwell, attorney. —Mrs. Nelſon, wife of Mr. J. Nelſon, merchant.—Mr. W. Yarwood, druggiſt.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Elthelſtone, relict of the late Rev. C. Elthelſtone.—Mrs. Ablett.—In her 83d year, Mrs. Holford, widow.

In Salford, aged 90, Mrs. Hall, widow. —Mr. J. Dawſon.—Mrs. Stort, of the Admiral Nelſon, public-houſe.—Mr. H. Coup.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. C. Wood, formerly of Liverpool.

At Bolton, Mr. H. Porter, late of Bank Hall.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Bell, widow.

At Blackburn, the Rev. T. Jackſon, head-maſter of the free grammar-ſchool; a gentleman equally reſpectable and amiable in both public and private life.

Mrs. Walmſley, wife of Mr. Walmſley, reed-maker.

At Ulverſtone, aged 88, Mrs. M. Goad, widow, of Baycliff.

At Preſcott, aged 59, J. Houghton, eſq.

At Bury, Mr. W. Norris, ſen.

At Preſton, in his 66th year, W. Pritchard, eſq. apothecary, and twice mayor of the borough. In his profeſſional line he is juſtly regretted by his patients, who placed unreſerved confidence in his attention and abilities.

Mr. E. Williamſon, publican.—Mr. T. Lewis, inn-keeper.

At Kingſton, in the iſland of Jamaica, Capt. W. Johnſon, commander of the ſhip Lord Rodney, of Liverpool.

At Blakeley, near Manchester, Mr. J. Hutton, ſerjeant-major of the firſt regiment of the Lancaſhire militia; in which corps he had ſerved nearly 30 years.

Mr. T. Barlow, land-ſurveyor, of New Richmond, Pendleton.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Taſker, of Lathom, near Ormſkirk.—Aged 72, Mrs Heſketh, late of Blackburn, and ſiſter to the late T Clayton, eſq.—Aged 58, Mrs. Painter, of Lowhill.

At Croſton, Mrs. Maſter, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Maſter, and co heireſs of the late J. Walley, eſq. of Blackburn.—Mrs. Ball, of Caton, near Lancaſter.

At Summer Seat, near Bury, R. Peele, eſq:

At Kirkby, aged 97, Mrs. A. Spencer.

At Little Harewood, near Blackburn, in his 75th year, J. Clayton, eſq. a magiſtrate, and deputy-lieutenant for the county.—In his 75th year, Mr. E. Crompton, paper-maker, formerly of Lever-hall Mill.

At the iſland of Walney, aged 50, Mr. T. Gibſon.—Miſs J. Brown, of Aughton, near Ormſkirk.

At Belle Vale, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. Whitwell, wife of John Whitwell, and daughter of Thomas Watts, eſq. of Warrington. Though the public may not acknowledge any claims of this lady, yet it appears due to preſent it with a brief memorial of her character, which though not illumined by the aſpiring genius that demands its plaudits, was replete with thoſe admirable qualities which by the ſilent operation of example ſo beneficially influence mankind. She bore the rapid advances of a painful diſeaſe, which neither the moſt judicious application of medicine, nor the tendereſt attention, could counteract, with that quieſcent ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, that was the leading feature of her character. Her exiſtence was ſufficiently long to exhibit every ſpecies of active virtue that can ornament the domeſtic paths of life, and mournfully convince her relations of the happineſs its early termination had deprived them. Though gifted with ſuperior powers of mind, and diſtinguiſhed perſonal attraction, ſhe was wholly free from the vanity ſuch poſſeſſions are prone to create in the human breaſt. To an extenſive circle of relations ſhe evinced an affection never to be ſupplied; they will cheriſh her memory with the fondeſt love, and their unceaſing regret will conſtitute a ſtronger proof of regard than the ſtoried marble, oſtentatious ſorrow would erect over the unconſcious remains of the departed.

Mrs. Wylde, of Worſley.—Mr. J. Rothwell, of Ardwick.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Whittell, chemiſt, of Cheſter, to Miſs Rawes, of Marnhull, Dorſetſhire.

At Stockport, Mr. C. Whitworth, to Miſs Hulſe.

At Nantwich, P. Salmon, eſq. to Mrs. Cowap.

Dr. Bellott, of Stockport, to Miſs Kenworthy, of Bolton.—Captain Ingleby, of Holywell, to Miſs Hughes, daughter of Mr. J. Hughes, merchant, of Cheſter.—Mr. Cutgreave, of Tarvin, in this county, to Miſs E. Nickſon,

Nickſon, 2d daughter of J. Nixon, eſq. of Whitchurch.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. E. Moulſon.—Mrs. Carter, of the Legs of Man public-houſe.—At an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Broadhurſt, one of the minor canons of the cathedral, vicar of St. Oſwald's, in this city, &c. &c.—Miſs Gore, daughter of the late Dr. Gore.—Lieutenant Venables, of the garriſon, in this city.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Croſs.—Suddenly, Mr. Hughes, merchant.—Aged 81, Mr. Towſey, hatter.—Aged 85, Mr. E. Platt, attorney.—Mrs. Pierſe, wife of Mr. Pierſe, proctor.—Miſs Broadhurſt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Broadhurſt.—Mrs. Bingley, relict of the late Mr. W. Bingley, grocer.

At Stockport, Mr. T. Harrop, attorney.

At Congleton, Miſs Goſling.

At Nantwich, the Rev. W. Leverſage, curate of Salford.—W. Kirkham, eſq. of Sutton, near Froſham.

At Norley Hall, Mrs. S. Hall, aunt to G. Whitley, eſq. of Cheſter.

Aged 78, Mr. R. Cawley, of Swanley Hall, near Nantwich.

At Northwich, Mr. W. Yarwood, druggiſt.—Mrs Sudworth, of Stanlow Houſe.—Mr. G. Walker, of Sutton, in the hundred of Wirrall, formerly merchant, of Cheſter.—Mrs. Dutton, of Bickerton.—Mr. R. Braſſey, of Cotton.

Lately, in London, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. G. Vore, of Sutton, in this county.

Mrs. Brereton, of Farndon.—Mr. S. Brookes, of Edgeley, near Stockport.—Aged 78, Mr. R. Cawley, of Swanley Hall, near Nantwich.

DERBYSHIRE.

The truſtees of the late Iſaac Hawkins, eſq. have publicly ſignified their intention to appropriate the ſum of 5000l. towards an Infirmary or County-hoſpital to be erected at Derby.

Married.] At Aſhbourne, Mr. Witham, chymiſt and druggiſt, to Miſs Frith.

At Bakewell, Mr. T. Steele, cotton-dealer, of Mancheſter, to Miſs J. White.

Died.] At Derby, in his 23d year, Mr. E. Wheeldon, ſon of Mr. E. Wheeldon, malſter.—Aged 74, Mrs. Edwards, formerly of the Queen's Head public-houſe—Aged 78, Mrs. Dubinſon, widow, and many years a member of the Methodiſt Society.—Aged 78, Mrs. Fox, widow of the late Mr. S. Fox, bookſeller.

On March the 3d, at Liſbon, H. Sitwell, eſq. of Ferney Hall, Salop, brother to Sitwell Sitwell, eſq. of Reniſhaw, in this county.

In his 77th year, Mr. W. Marſhall, of Barlboro'.—Aged 29, Mrs. Bowyer, of Waudley.

Mr. J. Turner, cotton-ſpinner, of Waterſide, near Gloſſop. In reſpect to his memory, more than 300 of his work-people attended the interment of his remains.

At Duffield, in his 81ſt year, Mr. J. Sowter, pariſh-clerk, the duty of which office he had only omitted once, during the long period of 50 years.

In the Eaſt Indies, in his 22d year, B. Port, eſq. of the 12th regiment of light dragoons, younger ſon of J. Port, eſq. of Derby.

Mr. Slagg, farmer, of Spinkhill.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Samuel Nicholſon, ſecond ſon of Mr. John Nicholſon, of South Carlton, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Ann Wood Corden, daughter of Mr. William Corden, mercer and draper of Newark.

At Nottingham, Mr. Morley, hoſier, to Miſs Wood.

Died.] At Nottingham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Doubleday.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, builder.—Aged 73, Mrs. A. Barber, formerly proprietor of a ſhoe-warehouſe.

At Bingham, aged 25, Mr. T. Beakley, butcher.

At Long Collingham, near Newark, Mr. W. Brown, farmer.

At Alleckton, near Bingham, Mr. Upton, farmer and grazier.

In his 40th year, J. Deakin, eſq. of Bagthorpe Houſe, near Nottingham.—Mrs. Bolten, of Radcliffe Lodge.

At Allingham, Mrs. Todhunter, wife of the Rev. Mr. Todhunter, vicar; and a few days afterwards Mr. Todhunter; her huſband.

In London, Mr. T. Bean, who, for a number of years, kept a livery-ſtable near Blackfriars-bridge. He was originally of Orſton, near Bingham, in this county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Ruſſell, ſchoolmaſter, of Wiſbich St. Mary, to Miſs S. Swift.

The Rev. F. Apthorpe, rector of Bicker, to Miſs Hubbard, daughter of Mr. Hubbard, ſurgeon, of Bury St. Edmunds, and niece of the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln.

At North Thoreſby, near Louth, Mr. Mumby, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Wright. In the courſe of about three hours after the performance of the marriage ceremony, the bride preſented her ſpouſe with a *fine, ſmiling boy!*

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 61, Mrs. Wood, late of the Royal Oak inn.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Bland, of the Wheat-ſheaf inn.—Aged 56, Mr. T. Bannaſter, cooper.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Blythe, formerly a grazier at Carlton, near Burton, in the neighbourhood.—Aged 67, Mr. S. Tindall, breeches maker.—Aged 62, Mrs. Curtois, of the Bull's Head tavern.

At Stamford, aged 47, Mrs. Eye, of the Swan and Talbot inn.—Aged 57, the widow Hyde, who formerly kept the Black Swan public-houſe.—Miſs Smith, ſiſter to Mrs. T. Woodroffe.

At Boſton, Mr. Demant, alderman.

At

At Gainſbro', aged 41, Mr. L. Hawkeſley, wine-merchant.

At Grantham, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. W. Allen, bookſeller and ſtationer.—Aged 42, Mr. Newcombe.—Mrs. Godhelp, a widow lady.—Aged 30, Mr. G. Douthwaite, late quartermaſter in the regiment of Blues.—Mrs. Montriou.

At Bourne, Mrs. Whatmuffe.—Mr. J. Preſton, farmer.

At Sleaford, aged 82, Mrs. Fowler.

At Spalding, Mr. T. Moulſon, grazier.—Mrs. Woods, of the Talbot inn.

At Spilſby, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Downes.

Mrs. Whitehead, of Eaſton, near Stamford. And a few hours after, her daughter, Mrs. Flickling, of Crowland, who had come to attend her mother during her illneſs.

At Great Gonerby, aged 51, Mrs. Eminſon.

At Theddlethorpe, aged 96, Mr. T. Chapman, miller.

At Gedney, aged 70, Mrs. Haſtings, of the Black Lion inn.—In his 84th year, J. Beary, gent. of Aſlockby, formerly a conſiderable tradeſman at Falkingham.—Mrs. Elverſon, of Donington Fen.—Aged 17, Mr. W. Dickinſon, one of the clerks in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Smith, Elliſon, and Co. of Lincoln, and eldeſt ſon of Mr. W. Dickinſon, of Waddington, near that city.—At Sibſey, Mr. H. Mayhew, ſurgeon and man-midwife.—Mr. Root, farmer and waggoner, of Swineſhead.—Aged 61, G. Muſcutt, eſq. of Kelvedon, in Eſſex, late of Grantham, in this county.—Aged 64, Mr. T. Butler, a conſiderable farmer, of Holton cum Beckering.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] T. Arnold, M.D. of Leiceſter, to Miſs M. Daviſon, daughter of the late J. Daviſon, M.D. of Nottingham.—Mr. King, grocer, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Bath, of Aſhby de la Zouch.—Mr. R. Hole, of Stoughton, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Briſtol.

At Loughborough, Mr. Woodruffe, grazier, to Mrs. Chapman, both of Woodthorpe.

At Thurmaſton, Mr. W. Drayton, hoſier, of Leiceſter, to Miſs G. Worthington.

At Offchurch, Mr. W. Applebee, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Phillips.

At Caſtle Donington, Mr. T. Richardſon, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs S. Sowter.—Lieutenant Hungerford Vowe, of the corps of royal marines, ſon of the late T. Vowe, eſq. of Hallaton, to Miſs Humphrey, youngeſt daughter of the late L. Humphrey, eſq. of Kibworth.

Died.] At Leiceſter, at the houſe of Mr. Swann, currier, in his 87th year, Mr. T. Heap, late of Burton-upon-Trent.—Aged 87, Mrs. Read, mother of Mr. Read, agent to the Leiceſter Navigation Company.—Mrs. Calladine, mother of Mr. Calladine, bookſeller.—Mr. Barry, formerly maſter of the Lyon and Lamb inn.

At Loughborough, Mr. R. Turner.—Miſs Allen, daughter of Mr. Allen, late of Nottingham.

At Great Wigſtone, in his 77th year, Mr. T. Hurſt.

At Billsden, Mrs. M. Heard.

At the Stocking Farm, near Leiceſter, Mrs. Heyrick, of Enderby.

At Thornton, in his 71ſt year, Mr. Hollyland, grazier.

Miſs Wragg, daughter of the late Rev. W. Wragg, of Friſby.

At Long Clawſon, very ſuddenly, the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain. He was converſing with a few friends who had called upon him in their way to church, when he obſerved, that the time was expired, and immediately roſe from his chair, dropped down, and never ſtirred more. It is remarkable that Mr. Chamberlain had, on the preceding Sunday, taken as his text theſe words of Holy Writ, "Brethren, the time is ſhort." In his diſcourſe he particularly noticed the many ſudden deaths that had lately occurred, and earneſtly exhorted his hearers to be ready for the ſolemn event.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Greave, engineer, of Soho Foundry, to Miſs M. Lloyd, of the ſame place.—Mr. Dickinſon, of the Hattons, near Brewood, to Miſs Ward, of the High Fields, near Stafford.—Mr. R. Stimſon, lockſmith, of Lane End, to Miſs E. Lawton, of Walſall.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Whittingham.—The Rev. J. Carter, upwards of 25 years paſtor of the Catholic congregation in that town.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. B. Fox, many years an officer of the exciſe.

At Northcote, near Wolverhampton, Mr. G. Dutton.

At Walſall, of a decline, aged 20, Mr. C. Hipkins, late of the Lapwing ſhip of war.—Mr. W. Cook, hatter.—Mr. Badger, timber-merchant.

Mr. Amb. Appleby, of Tamworth, late of Stafford.—T. Lovatt, eſq. of Clayton, near Newcaſtle-under-Lyne.

At Wildicot, the Rev. J. J. Anſon Bromwich, upwards of 40 years vicar of Pattſhall.

At Brewood, aged 92, Mrs. M. Aſton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Parſons, of King's-wood-heath, near Hockley-houſe, to Miſs M. Bradley, of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. Minſhull, to Miſs J. Bellamy.—Mr. W. Jaynes, braſs-founder, to Miſs S. Clayton.

At Boſton, in North America, E. Green, eſq. to Miſs Grew, daughter of the late Mr. J. Grew, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, in his 78th year, J. Kettle, eſq. a gentleman of a truly benevolent

nevolent diſpoſition, and exemplary character.

Mrs. Trueman.—Mr. Bridgens, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Bridgens, liquor-merchant —Mr. J. Dickenſon, of the Sun public houſe.—Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. J. Hart, optician.—Aged 58, Mrs. M Allen.—Mrs Walker, wife of Mr. W. Walker, merchant.—Mr. N. Lawrence. —Mrs. Aſton, of the Roſe public-houſe.—Mrs. Wood, of the St George's tavern.—Mr. Proctor, formerly of the Golden Cup public-houſe.—Mrs. E Hewſon, mother to Mr. T. Hewſon, of the Golden Lion, Deritend.—Aged 62, Mr W. Wright, comb-maker.—Aged 64, Mrs. Wright —Mr. T. Tindall, factor.—Aged 84, Mr. Fox, butcher. —Mr. S Keartland.

At Coventry, Mrs Marſton, wife of Mr. Marſton, cooper.—Aged 84, Mrs Dickens, mother to Mr. Dickens, attorney.—Mrs. Towers —Mrs. Eld.—Mrs Hitchings, widow.—Mr R. Hands, formerly a conſiderable thread maker.

At Warwick, Lily Smith, gent formerly of Coventry.

Mrs. Crofts, widow, of Long Lawford Heath, near Rugby.—Mrs. Pickering, of Rambridge

At Broſeley, Mr. F. B. Matthews.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Monton, butcher.

At Alceſter, Mr R. Harris, malſter.

At Sutton Colfield, Mr. Blakeſley, glazier.—Mr. Crawley,

Suddenly, at Culliton, in Devonſhire, in his 68th year, on his return from a journey, Mr. E. Hobſon, nail ironmonger, of Kinver.

Mr. G. Fiſher, of Hampton, in Arden.—Mr. Jeavons, of Old Swinford.—Mr. J. Willits, butcher, of Rowley Regis —Mrs. Martin, of Weſt Bromwich.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Lennill, of the New Inn, Harborough.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Webb, of Liverpool, to Miſs Walmſley.—Mr. J. Boote, jun. to Miſs Baugh.

At March Wyel, in the county of Denby, Mr. W. Price, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Hankey.

At Atcham, Mr. T. Griffiths, confectioner, of Coalbrooke Dale, to Miſs Clayton, of the Weſt Coppice.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Jones, ſecretary to the Salop Infirmary; the duties of which office he had diſcharged with zeal, fidelity, and aſſiduity, for the ſpace of 33 years.

In his 65th year Mr. W. Fleming, ſurgeon on the recruiting-ſtaff of this diſtrict. He had ſerved in the army near forty years.

Mrs. A. Hill.—Mrs. Baxter.—Aged 74, Mrs. Eddowes, wife of Mr. J Eddowes, bookſeller and printer; a woman of exemplary conduct, in the relations of wife, mother, and friend; and of unblameable character, as a ſincere, devout, humble Chriſtian.

Aged 78, Mr. J. Parry, mercer and hoſier.—In the prime of life, Mr. T. Oakley, currier.—Mr. S. Yardley.

Lately, at the Hall of Wickſtead, near Whitchurch, aged 80, Mrs Sandford.—Mr. F. Street, butler to T. Kinnerſley, eſq. of Leighton.—Mr. Reynolds, of Colebrook Dale.—Mrs. Haynes, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Haynes, of Stoke Park.—Mr. Davies, of Little Auſten, late of the New Mills, near Ponteſbury.—Mrs. Hewitt, of Meole Brace, formerly of the wine-vaults in the market-place, Shrewſbury.—Aged 81, R. Chambre, eſq. of Rye Bank, near Wem.

At her lodgings in Bath, aged 73, Mrs. Barrett, of Oſweſtry —In his 73d year, Mr. R. Price, of Church Stretton.—Mr. S. Bailey, of Rodington.—Aged 22, Mr. J. Robinſon, of Broughall, near Whitchurch; and on the following morning, aged 57, his mother, Mrs. Robinſon.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Barlow, widow of the late Mr. J. Barlow, cooper.—Mr. P. Newton, of the White Lion Inn.—Suddenly, while ſitting in his chair, Mr G. Bromfield, grazier —Mrs. Jervis

At Oſweſtry, Mr. Minett, of the Sun Inn. —Mr. E. Gough, wine-ſeller.—Mr. F. Daniel, butcher.—Mr. Croxton, grazier.—The Rev. D. Griffiths, rector of Hordley.—Mr. J. Lewis, of Church Stretton.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Beale, ſurgeon.

At Totterton, Mrs. Bright.

At Wem, Mr. J. Carſwell, upholſterer, and one of the ſerjeants of the Shropſhire militia.—Mrs. Wynne, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Wynne.

The Rev. Mr. Price, vicar of Chirk, in Denbighſhire, North Wales.—Mr. Morris, of the Birch Park, near Baſchurch.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Cobley, to Miſs A. Smith.

At Eldersfield, Mr. W. Manning, of Oxford, to Miſs Halſey.

Mr. Ellis, of London, to Miſs Clarke, of Worceſter.

Mr. T. Skert, of the New inn, Tipton, to Miſs J. Kindon, of Stourbridge.

At Claines, W. Mules, eſq. Lieutenant of the Texel ſhip of war, to Miſs R. P. Meade.

Died.] At Worceſter, in an advanced age, R. Carey, eſq —Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, liquor and hop-merchant.—Mr. G. Hall, glover.—Mr. W. Thomas, attorney, of the Tything.—Mrs. Oates, wife of Mr. J. Oates, cutler.—Aged 83, Mr. E. Higgs.—Aged 81, Mr. R. Southall, hop-merchant.—Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. J. Meredith, maltſter.

At Stourbridge, Miſs Jones.

At Bewdley, R. Pardon, eſq.—Mr. J. Freeth.

At Feckenham, Mr. Field.

At Perſhore, Mr. R. Slater.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Skeates, of the Wheat Sheaf inn —Mr. Green, of the Seven Stars public-houſe.—Mr. J. Baker, carpet-manufacturer.

At

At Sud Green, in his 66th year, Mr. Sheward.

At Hartlebury, Mr. G. Naſh, tanner.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Naſh, of Beſford-court.

At Hampton, near Eveſham, J. Brown, eſq head diſtributor of ſtamps for the county.—Alſo R. Fletcher, eſq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Ridler, taylor.

At Leominſter, aged 78, Mr. J. Scarlett, farmer and grazier.—Mr. Humphreys, black-ſmith.

Suddenly, at Clifford-place, in his 64th year, Mr. Eves, attorney.

At Stagſbatch, in her 75th year, Mrs. Davies.

At Lower Bullingham, near Hereford, in her 72d year, Mrs. Bodenham, relict of the late C. Stonor Bodenham, eſq. of Rotherwas.

At Grafton, near Hereford, Miſs S. Tully.

At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. T. Northcott, 32 years maſter of the Eagle inn, in that town.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Harris, rector of Mitcheldean.—Aged 26, Miſs Adeane, of Alderley.—In the bloſſom of life, Miſs Hort, of Sinkley Green, near Minchen Hampton.—Mr. J. Pardoe, of Olveſton-court.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. J. Dimery, a reſpectable gardener.

At Newnham, Mr. Williams, ſurgeon.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Clutterback.

At Pucklechurch, Miſs M. Trottman.—Suddenly, Mr. N. Rudder, card-maker.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Account of money received and diſburſed by the commiſſioners appointed for improving and completing the navigation of the rivers Thames and Iſis, for the year 1802:

Received.

	£.	s.	d.
For tolls at the pound-locks	7611	4	10
—— at towing-paths	70	6	8
—— for paſſage-boats or ferries	131	18	0
Dividends on ſtock	60	0	0
Total	7873	9	6

Diſburſed.

	£.	s.	d.
For intereſt to creditors	3070	0	0
Salaries to pound-keepers, receivers, ſurveyors, and clerks	1226	7	5
Rents of towing-paths	134	0	0
Purchaſes of land	40	0	0
Surveys	15	7	8
Ballaſting	392	5	4
Repairs	2515	2	9
New works	1250	18	5
Sundries, printing, ſtamps, &c.	152	4	7
Total	8796	6	2

Married.] At Cuddeſden, Mr. Long, taylor, of Oxford, to Miſs Biggs.

At Hook Norton, Mr. J. Dee, farmer, to Miſs S. Harden.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. J. Butler, common-carrier.

Aged 51, Mrs. W. Coles, upwards of thirty-years bed-maker at Queen's College, in the univerſity.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Hewlett.

At Witney, in her 29th year, Mrs. Lamb.

At Henley upon Thames, Mrs. Chaplin.

At Holton Park, in her 24th year, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, wife of Colonel Parker, and brother to the Earl of Macclesfield; a lady of faſcinating manners, and dignified conduct.

Suddenly, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. Robinſon, ſurgeon, of Chipping Norton.

At Beckley Park, aged 79, Mr. T. Ledwell.

At Stroud Green, Middleſex, J. Blackhall, eſq. of Great Hazeley, in this county.

At Suſcott, near Oxford, aged 70, Mr. J. Holley, a conſiderable farmer, late of Headington.—Mr. Pancot, carpenter, of Headington.—Alſo, aged 69, Mr. H. Godfrey, of the ſame place.—Aged 20, Mr. J. Walklett, of Kirklington.

At Bath, Mr. T. Polley, late a coal-merchant in Oxford.

At Pinner-hill-houſe, Mrs. Lloyd, widow, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Wheate, bart. of Glympton Park, in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Pell, to Miſs A. White, both of Overſtone, near Northampton.

At Peakirk, Mr. Collier, ironmonger, of Oundle, to Miſs Williams, of Borough Fen.

At Barby, Mr. R. Langton, ſon of the late T. Langton, eſq. of Teeton, to Miſs Wiggins.

Died.] At Northampton, in her 82d year, Mrs. A. Cove.

In his 85th year, Mr. Paine, hair-dreſſer, and ſenior member of this corporation. He ſerved the office of bailiff in the year 1754.

T. Peach, eſq.

At Peterboro', Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, farmer.

At Oundle, Mr. T. Ellis, maſter of the poſt-office.

At Padbury, near Buckingham, aged 52, Mrs. Dayrell.

At Ecton, near Northampton, in his 65th year, the Rev. P. Whalley, rector of that place.—Mr. Herbert, butcher, of Spratton, near Northampton.—Aged 55, Mr. W. Waite, of Brixworth, near Northampton.

At Little Billing, Mrs. Portington, wife of the Rev. H. Portington, rector of Wappenham.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] A. A. Lloyd, eſq. of Cambridge, to the daughter of the Hon. C. Yorke.—Mr. Ruſſell, ſchoolmaſter, near Wiſbeac

Wiſbeach, to Miſs Swift of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.—The Rev. Bird Summer, B. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Robertſon, daughter of the late Captain Robinſon, of the royal navy.

Died.] At Cambridge, ſuddenly, at his ſon's houſe, in his 65th year, Mr. W. Hennell; and, a few day's after, in her fifteenth year, Miſs L. Hennell, grand-daughter of the above Mr. Hennell.

At Trinity College Lodge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Manſel, maſter of the college.

At Wiſbeach, Mr. M. Hutchinſon, attorney.

At Whittleſea, in her eighteenth year, Miſs M. Boyce, daughter of Mr. J. Boyce, liquor-merchant.

At Fordham, near Newmarket, R. Hayward, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of taxes.

At Little Wilbraham, Miſs A. Kent.

Of the natural ſmall-pox, Mr. J. Baxter, of Over.

At Burwell, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Iſaacſon, a maiden lady.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Sutton, farmer, of Aſhley.—Mr. T. Clay, of Coveney, near Ely.

At Godmancheſter, Miſs A. Thorley.

At Horſeheath, Mrs. Goodwyn, wife of the Rev. C. Goodwyn, late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At St. Ives, Mr. J. Robſon, formerly a paſtry-cook in Cambridge..—Mrs. Parker, of Thorney Fen.

NORFOLK.

It is in contemplation to eſtabliſh a Public Diſpenſary in the city of Norwich, for the relief and benefit of the ſick poor of that large and populous city. The advantages that a Diſpenſary poſſeſſes are numerous, important, and peculiar. The Hoſpital, which is allowed to be extremely well conducted, can receive only a part of that great number of indigent perſons who daily apply to it. All the contagious diſeaſes, which require the moſt ſpeedy and vigorous exertions to arreſt their progreſs, are, for obvious reaſons, refuſed admiſſion into a general hoſpital. Many patients in extreme caſes cannot be removed —Many labouring under acute diſeaſes cannot wait without danger to the day of admiſſion into an hoſpital, and ſerious evils may ſometimes ariſe, by removing from her home, for any length of time, the mother of a family; who, though unable to do the work of the houſe, may yet be competent to direct the management, and watch over the morals of her children. In ſuch, and a variety of ſimilar caſes, the moſt effectual relief would be ſupplied by the inſtitution of a Public Diſpenſary.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. H Kent, ſhoe-maker, to Miſs Joy.—Mr. S. Higgins, ſhawl-manufacturer, to Miſs R. Ruſſell.—The Rev. J. Joes, to Miſs Tompſon.

J. Raven, eſq. of Ingoldeſthorpe, to Miſs Bowker, of Lynn.

In October laſt, at Jaffnapatnam, in the iſland of Ceylon, Eaſt Indies, Capt. Hetzler, of the Bengal Artillery, to Miſs E. M. Pleſtow, daughter of T. B. Pleſtow, eſq. of Watlington, in this county.

At Yarmouth, Capt. B. Silvers, to Miſs H. Crabtree.

At Lynn, Mr. Fiſh, jun. taylor and draper, to Miſs Grey.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 80, Mr. W. Hewett.—Aged 84, Mrs. A. Fiddey.—Aged 73, Mr. T. Twiddy, many years trumpet herald to the Norwich company of comedians.—Aged 79, Mrs. Poſtons.—In his 86th year, Mr. T. Farnell, taylor.—Aged 62, Mr. R. Margetſon —In his 62d year, Mr. P. Alexander.—In his 79th year, M. Bretting-ham, eſq —In her 67th year, Mrs. R. Carver, relict of the late Rev. C. Carver, rector of Dong Stratton.—Mrs. S. Rigby, wife of Mr. E. Rigby, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Kinnebrook, wife of Mr. Kinnebrook, ſchoolmaſter.—Aged 85, Mrs. A. Gurney, relict of the late Mr. J. Gurney, banker.—Aged 24, Miſs E. Howard.

In her 77th year, Mrs. Greene, relict of the late Rev. J. Greene, miniſter of St. George's, Tombland. She has bequeathed the ſum of 500l. in the 3 per cent. conſols, to the Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital; 100l. to Bethel; 100l. to the charity-ſchools; 100l. to the clergymen's widow's ſociety; and 50l. to the poor of St. George's, Tombland.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Buckle, widow of the late C. Buckle, eſq. ſteward of the city of Norwich.—Aged 66, T. Suffield, eſq.—Aged 83, Mrs. Scott, widow of Mr. S. Scott, formerly an ironmonger of this city.

In his 47th year, at his villa in Coltiſhall, Bartlett Gurney, eſq of Norwich, banker. He was born in October 1756 at the houſe now No. 35, Tooley-ſtreet, Norwich; and grew up an only ſon among ſix ſiſters, until he was ſent to the ſchool at Wandſworth, ſuperintended by Mr. Revault. He returned home to acquire the habits of buſineſs, and, on his father's death, in 1777, became a partner in the bank ſo long eminent under the firm of Richard Bartlett, and Joſeph Gurney. In June 1780 he married, for his firſt wife, Hannah, (the ſecond daughter of Abel Chapman, eſq. of Whitby) who died in June 1798. During the greater part of this interval he occupied in the fine ſeaſon, beſide his Norwich houſe, a pleaſant villa at Wroxham, and contributed much to the attraction of thoſe water-frolics, and ſailing matches, which continue every ſummer to enliven the broad, or lake. At the beginning of the French revolution Mr. Gurney viſited Paris. He did not acquire there, for he carried, a warm attachment to freedom, and a ſincere wiſh for the general diffuſion of its advantages. He truſted that the higher degrees of political liberty might, in an informed and poliſhed community, be rendered compatible with perſonal and poſſeſſional ſecurity. He hoped

hoped that by acquiring a taſte for internal reform, and conſtitutional amelioration, ſtateſmen and men would become leſs apt to direct their ambitious paſſions towards foreign encroachment and deſtructive warfare. Subſequently to the ſeceſſion of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Burke from the Whig-club, Mr. Gurney is believed to have become a member; at leaſt he adhered in ſentiment to Mr. Fox throughout that trying period of deſertion, adverſity, and perſecution, which the cauſe of liberty had to ſuffer from the promoters of the Antijacobin war. Theſe opinions endeared Mr. Gurney to a very conſiderable portion of his fellow-citizens; who, without his conſent, and during his abſence on a journey through the north of England, put him up for Norwich, in 1796, againſt William Windham, eſq. of Felbrig, then ſecretary at war. The election took place on the 25th of May: Mr. Gurney polled 1076 votes, on the whole poll a minority of 83, but among the reſident voters a majority of 143. About this time Mr. Gurney took great pleaſure in planting and embelliſhing the eſtate at Northrepps, where he uſually paſſed the ſhooting ſeaſon. The lodge or cottage, which conceals much accommodation under an exterior of ſimplicity, was built by him after the deſign of Mr. Wilkin. It commands a diſtant view of ſea through a pictureſque and wooded glen. In May 1799 Mr. Gurney became a member of the Society of Antiquaries; he had much predilection for the line of ſtudy which ſuch annexation indicates. He attended more frequently than elſewhere at the Octagon, a place of worſhip of the Unitarians, to the ſupport of which he was many years a ſubſcriber. In February 1800 he married, for his ſecond wife, Mary (the ſecond daughter of William Cockell, eſq. of Attleburgh) who ſurvives him. He left no children by either marriage. He died of an anaſarcous diſeaſe on the 24th of February 1803, at Coltiſhall, in the manſion he had lately purchaſed, which is now the reſidence of his widow; and was interred, on the 3d of March, at Norwich, in the burial ground contiguous to the Quaker's meeting in the Gildencroſt, where his nearer kindred repoſe. The unuſual concourſe of perſons (ſays a Norwich paper which notices his funeral) many of whom had put on mourning for the occaſion, teſtified the univerſality of that ſolemn feeling of regret with which his loſs is attended. How ſhould it have been otherwiſe? His virtues were as worthy of his ſtation, as his ſtation of his virtues. His enterpriſe, aſſiduity, and judgment had founded, and were increaſing a ſplendid fortune, which his ſocial taſte enjoyed with hoſpitable luxury. His warm attachment to political freedom engaged the regard of the numerous, and the ſympathy of the cultivated, claſſes of ſociety. The known liberality of his religious ſentiments embraced as brethren the men of every perſuaſion; but without detaching him from Chriſtian worſhip, or from the hope of a future and ſuperior exiſtence. His beneficence, vaſt as his means, explored on every ſide the haunts of pain and want; patronized eagerly the efforts of youthful induſtry; and laid many a ſplendid offering on the public altars of charity.

Conſulter la prudence, et ſuivre l'equité,
Ce n'eſt encore qu'un pas vers l'immortalité.
Qui n'eſt que juſte, eſt dur; qui n'eſt que ſage, eſt triſte;
Dans d' autres ſentiments l'heroiſme conſiſte.
Le conquerant eſt craint; le ſage eſt eſtimé;
Mais le bienfaiteur charme, et lui ſeul eſt aimé.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At Aldboro', Mr. Sneith, to Miſs Woodcock.—Mr. W. Turner, farmer, of Harling, to Miſs S. Cooke, of Ixworth Thorpe, in this county.

At Bury, Mr. Butcher, taylor, to Miſs M. Naomi Jarman, daughter of Mr. Jarman, leather cutter.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Sculzer, mother of Mr. Sculzer, baker.—Mrs. Hum, wife of Mr. David Hum, formerly a yarn-maker.—Mr. A. Bayard, many years a yarn-ſorter in this town.—Mrs. Reach, wife of Mr. Reach, carpenter.—Mr. Balls, hair-dreſſer.—Mr. Trevethan, carpenter.—Mr. H. Leaſe, writing-maſter.—Aged 77, Mr. J. Ellis, grocer.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Jermyn.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Couſins, tallow-chandler.

At Ipſwich, Capt. W. Hadley, formerly of Lynn.—Mrs. Dalton, relict of the late Mr. Dalton, of Bury.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Hayward.

At Melford, aged 70, H. Lungley, eſq.

At Worlington, Mr. Buck, proprietor of the old coach from Lynn to London.

In his 31ſt year, Mr. T. Teverſon, farmer and malſter, of Wratting Waſh, near Haverhill.—In an advanced age, Mr. Peacock, ſadler and collar-maker, of Barrow.—The Rev. G. Palmer, rector of Ufford.—The Rev. J. Barker, rector of Fakenham, near Euſton.—Mrs. Young, relict of the late J. Young, eſq. of Clare.—Aged 75, Mrs M. Butcher, of St. Andrews, Bungay.—Mrs. Pearman, of the Bull Inn, Troſton.—The Rev. S. Parlby, of Stokeby Nayland.—In an advanced age, Mr. Etheridge, carpenter, of Freſſingfield.

In Gough-ſquare, London, G. Pyman, gent. formerly in this county.

ESSEX.

Died.] Mrs. Jackſon, of the Lion-inn, Steeple Bumpſtead.

At Yeldham, in his 68th year, Mr. R. Dalton, formerly of Eye, in Suffolk.

At his father's houſe, in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, aged 23, W. Smyth, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir W. Smyth, bart, of Hill-hall in this county.

At Wickhambroke, aged 63, Mr. T. Webb, of the White-horſe inn; generally eſteemed

as a man of ſtrict integrity. He continued a bachelor during life, but yet benevolently brought up ſeveral families of his brothers and ſiſters children.

KENT.

Total number of patients admitted to the benefits of the Kent and Canterbury Hoſpital, from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the charity, April 26, 1793, to April 12, 1803.

In-patients.		*Out-patients.*	
Admitted	1551	Admitted	1891
Cured	658	Cured	840
Received benefit	157	Received benefit	194
Made Out-patien.	504	Made In-patients	384
Receiv'd no benefit	56	Receiv'd no benefit	50
Diſcharged for irregularity	4	Diſcharged for non-attendance	153
Dead	146	Dead	178
In the houſe	26	On the books	92

Total number of In and Out patients, admitted ſince the firſt inſtitution, 3442.—Remain under cure, 118.

Married.] At Sittingbourn, Mr. Crittenden, butcher, to Miſs Colley, of Milton.

At Buckland, near Dover, Mr J. Maccormick, *aged* 80, to Miſs E. Baker, *aged* 27!

Mr. H. Waller, of Weſtwood-court, near Feverſham, to Miſs Hogben, of Broughton.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Pringuer.—In his 42d year, Mr. H. Kemp.—Mr. J. Newport, jun.—Mrs. Halloday, of the White Lion public-houſe.—In St. John's Hoſpital, in his 88th year, Mr. W. Lanes, formerly a ſhoemaker in this city.—Mr. Poſt, jun.—Aged 66, Mr. T. Lade.—Suddenly, while ſpending the evening with ſome of his friends at the Fountain Inn, in this city, Mr. Children, ſaddler, of Dover.

At Maidſtone, in his 57th year, Mr. T. Kennard, copperſmith, &c.

At Deal, Mr. Thompſon, ſail-maker, Mrs. Gardiner, widow.

Mr. J. Hill, tide-waiter. He unfortunately fell down the cliff, and was precipitated to the bottom of the beach, by a falſe ſtep.

At Chatham, Mrs. Scott, of Bodalog, in Merionethſhire, North Wales.

At Margate, Mr. T. Worſley, ſaddler.

At Feverſham, in her 80th year, Mrs. Lowther, relict of the late Rev. I. Lowther, many years rector of Otterden.—In an apoplectic fit, Miſs Leſſer.

At Folkſtone, aged 84, Mr. J. Jacobs, of the ſociety of Quakers.

SUSSEX.

Mr. Phipps, butcher, of Rottingdean, near Lewes, has now in his keeping, the largeſt and moſt extraordinary hog that ever was reared in this county, or perhaps in the kingdom. In its preſent unfattened ſtate, it is allowed, by competent judges, to weigh, at leaſt, one hundred ſtone. It meaſures in height between three and four feet; in girth eight feet; and in length, from the point of the ſnout to the extreme of the tail, ten feet. It was ſold to the preſent proprietor, a few months ago, for thirty-five pounds, the price of a prime fat ox!

Married] Mr. Phillips, maſter of the academy at Henfield, to Miſs Gerrans, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, London.

Mr. Leggatt, of Chicheſter, to Miſs Corney, of the borough of Southwark.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Captain J. Bridgewater, of the Prince of Wales's late American regiment.

In London, of an hydrocele, the Rev. Mr. Ruſſell, rector of Bodjam and Ewhurſt, in this county.

In Southover, near Lewes, at an advanced age, Mrs Verrall, relict of the late Mr. W. Verrall, brewer.

At Mayfield, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wood, relict of the late J. Wood, gent.

At Eaſt Bourne, aged 80, Mr. E. Auger, ſen.

At Port au Prince, in the iſland of St. Domingo, aged 32, Mrs. P. Dufore, ſecond daughter of Mr Playſted, of Wadhurſt.

Deſervedly beloved, and ſincerely mourned, in childbed, Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. William Tate, of Findon, in this county, and the only ſurviving ſiſter of William Wheeler, eſq. one of the coroners of the county.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Randall, watch-maker, to Miſs Elliott.

At Purley, the Rev. C. Maneſty, to Miſs Watſon, youngeſt daughter of the late J. Watſon, eſq.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Buckland, widow of the late Mr. S. Buckland, of the Turk's Head inn.—Mr. J. Stone, collector of the toll in the corn-market.

At Windſor, Mr. Is. Clark, many years head of the wine-cellar at Windſor Caſtle.

At Farringdon, in the prime of life, Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. H. Ward, ſurgeon.

At White Place, the Rev. R. Leiceſter.—Mr. C. Talmaſh, grocer, of Bracknall.—Mr. L. Talmaſh, of Warfield.—Aged 75, Mr. A. Darling, tallow-chandler, of Eaſt Iſley.

At Sunning, Admiral Sir T. Rich, bart.

At St. Leonard's hill, near Windſor, G. Birch, eſq.

At Staines, Mr. South, formerly maſter of the Red Lion inn in that town.

Aged 84, Mr. W. Penn, for 60 years clerk of the pariſh of Hampſtead Norris.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married] At Bath, Lieutenant-colonel A. Colſton, of Filkins Hall, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Warrington.—R. Dutton, eſq. to Miſs H. Gubbins Killfruſh, in the kingdom of Ireland.

At Chard, Mr. J. Bowden, attorney, to Miſs Monkton.

At Briſtol, Mr. R. Elliſon, junior, wine-merchant, to Miſs Concannen, daughter of Mr. Concannen, attorney.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Ballinger, mother of the late Mr. Ballinger, of the Three Tuns inn.

ian.—Mr. J. Brooke.—Aged 84, H. Mackworth Praed, eſq. of Trevethon, in Cornwall.—The Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth.—Mr. Chapman, ſen. a reſpectable maſter builder.—Dr. Mapleton.—Aged 83, E. Tuckett, eſq. of Tottenham.—Mrs. Comyn —Mr. Brookes, formerly a clothier of Melkſham, and ſome time clerk to the commiſſioners for lighting this city.—The lady of Sir John Keane, bart.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Muriſon, relict of the late J. H. Muriſon, eſq. of Ilford Houſe, near Bath.

Died.] At the Deanery, Briſtol, of the gout in his ſtomach, the very reverend Charles Peter Layard, D.D. dean of that cathedral, and F.R.S. Dr. Layard was the ſon of a very eminent phyſician, who died lately at Greenwich. He was educated firſt at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, in 1773 and in 1775, he obtained the prize for the beſt Seatonian poem. He was for ſeveral years miniſter of Oxendon Chapel, Oxendon-ſtreet, where he was greatly followed as a moſt eloquent preacher. He was alſo librarian of Archbiſhop Teniſon's library, in St. Martin's pariſh, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty. In 1800, on the reſignation of Dr. Hallam, the King perſonally conferred the deanery of Briſtol on Dr. Layard. At the time of his death, which was very ſudden, the Dean was about to be inducted to the valuable living of St. Auguſtine, in Briſtol. He was a man of great learning and of moſt amiable manners. He publiſhed two ſermons, one at the conſecration of Dr. Horſley, now Biſhop of St. Aſaph, in 1789, and the other for the benefit of the Magdalen Hoſpital in 1802. The Dean has left a widow and ten children to lament his loſs.

April 3. This day, at Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire, the Right Hon. the Baroneſs, and Counteſs Dowager of Chatham, relict of the great Earl of Chatham. She was born in the year 1720; married October 26, 1754; created a Baroneſs December, 4, 1761. her iſſue were, John, the preſent Earl of Chatham, born September 10, 1756; William, the preſent Mr. Pitt, born May 28, 1759; Charles, who died; Heſter, who married Earl Stanhope, and ſince dead; Harriot, who married Lord Eliot, and is ſince dead. Her Ladyſhip was the daughter of Richard Grenville, eſq. of Wotton, in the county of Buckingham, by Heſter, his wife, ſiſter to Lord Cobham, of Stowe, in the ſame county. No wife ever exceeded her in conjugal affection—no lady ever exceeded her in mental qualifications. To an elevated mind, the mildeſt philanthropy, the pureſt principles of Chriſtianity, ſhe united the moſt elegant manners, all which adorned her ſuperior to moſt of her ſex, and endeared her to all thoſe who had the honour of her acquaintance, who will long lament the loſs they have felt by her death; nor will the event be leſs poignantly felt by the ſurrounding poor, to whom ſhe was, during a long period, a moſt kind and liberal benefactreſs!——On the 16th of April her remains were interred in Weſtminſter Abbey, with appropriate ſplendour and ſolemnity. The funeral-proceſſion conſiſted, beſides the hearſe, of three mourning-coaches, drawn by ſix horſes each. The mourning-coaches were followed by eighteen carriages belonging to friends, relatives, &c. of the family. In the proceſſion firſt appeared the undertaker, then two conductors, dreſſed in ſilk, ſix mutes with cloaks, two porters dreſſed in ſilk; the above all on horſeback; then followed a ſtate-horſe, led by two grooms, covered with black cloth, bearing the arms of the Pitt and Grenville family, with a double coronet; then a herald on horſeback; next a hearſe, elegantly decorated with banners, &c. and ſix horſes. Afterwards followed ten pages on foot, three mourning-coaches and ſix, followed by the carriages of the Earl of Chatham, Lord Grenville, Lord Camelford, Earl of Forteſcue, Earl Carysfort, Dowager Lady Sidney, Lord Eliot, Lord Braybrooke, General Grenville, and Lord Hood. At two o'clock the proceſſion entered the Abbey, the pall of the coffin moſt beautifully enriched with gold and ſilver ornaments; it proceeded up the middle aiſle, ſolemn muſic playing all the time, and turned down the north aiſle to the vault, where lie the aſhes of the late Earl; the corpſe was interred upon the coffin of the late Earl. Anthems were ſung over the body; Dr. Vincent, Dean of Weſtminſter, performed the ſervice. Her Ladyſhip's death is ſeverely felt by the poor cottagers in the neighbourhood of Burrowbridge, North Petherton, and Bridgwater. Her bounty, in the inclement ſeaſons, was often the means of their very exiſtence. She has been often ſeen in the park of Burton Pynſent, during the coldeſt weather, carrying a bundle, containing neceſſaries for the relief of the indigent, and diſtributing, liberally, blankets, warm cloathing and food, fuel, and other comforts, where ſhe judged them neceſſary. Her Ladyſhip's humanity was likewiſe directed towards the relief of ſuffering individuals in different parts of the kingdom, as well as thoſe in her own neighbourhood. The only return ſhe required from thoſe who were continual dependants on her charity, was their regular attendance every Sunday at the pariſh-church, where ſhe alſo was accuſtomed to viſit regularly. The Counteſs had enjoyed the eſtate of Burton Pynſent ever ſince the deceaſe of the late Earl. She erected upon it, at the expence of 2500l. in the park, an obeliſk to the memory of the patriotic donor, the late Sir Thomas Pynſent.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Sherborne, in his 71ſt year, Mr. J. Melmoth, ſchoolmaſter, in which capacity he had officiated nearly fifty years, with

with uncommon regularity and attention. He acted as a truſtee for ſeveral families with ſcrupulous integrity. On political ſubjects, he ſpoke his mind, with the genuine firmneſs of an Engliſhman.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] J. Debriſy, eſq. of Bath, to Miſs Davie, of Orleigh, in this county.

At Exeter, C. Hamilton, eſq. to Miſs Stoodley.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, druggiſt.—Miſs S. Webber, for many years miſtreſs of a reſpectable boarding-ſchool.—Mr. S. Coggan, land-ſurveyor.

DEATHS ABROAD.

M. G. F. Kordenbuſh, aſtronomer, of Nuremburg, died April 3, 1802, aged 71 years.

In the month of September, Baron de Vega: he was found drowned in the Danube, and, it is generally believed, that his death was of his own ſeeking. To him we are indebted for the large folio edition of Vlacq's Logarithms, which was become very ſcarce, and in which he has corrected many errors.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE queſtion of Peace or War between France and England remains undetermined. Hence, in London, at Amſterdam, at Paris, the prices of ſtock in the public funds have, in the courſe of April, continued low, but, at every rumour, ſubject to fluctuations, which have given inceſſant play to the activity, the hopes, the fears, the ſpeculations, of all the real dealers, and all the gamblers, in this ſpecies of commodity. In London, where a public debt of between five and ſix hundred millions is continually circulating, from hand to hand, through the channels of the Stock-exchange, it is impoſſible but whatever quickens and diſturbs the ordinary courſe of that circulation, ſhould produce an agitation ſuch as muſt be ſenſibly felt throughout the whole kingdom. The gambling upon fictitious ſtock more than triples the buſineſs done in the tranſference of real ſtock. Under theſe conſiderations, it cannot be ſurpriſing, that many bankruptcies ſhould have lately taken place among our dealers in ſtock, and that they ſhould be, of all claſſes in the community, the moſt anxious to know the reſult of the preſent diſcuſſions between Britain and France. Their complaints are not ſo much that there ſhould ariſe cauſes to produce a rapid fall, or a ſudden riſe, in the prices of ſtocks, as that ſuch cauſes ſhould ariſe, and yet not one of them be ſo much in the ſecret, as to be able to avail himſelf of it in dealing with his ignorant fellows. On the 28th of April, our three per cents were at ſixty-five and three-eights; the French five per cents were, on the 21ſt, at fifty four and a half. Amſterdam is a great market for the ſtocks of all nations; and, it was lately contrived, by ſtock jobbing artifice, to ſend the diſpatches to Mr. Liſton to Cuxhaven, to tranſmit to Mr. Liſton certain other diſpatches, which ſhould have gone to Cuxhaven, and then to ſend to Amſterdam, by expreſs meſſengers, an account that every thing was fully ſettled between England and France. The trick was ſucceſsful. All ſtocks inſtantly roſe conſiderably on the Exchange, at Amſterdam.

Our other trade has been leſs ſenſibly affected by the uncertainty in which we are between peace and war. Our merchants are little fearful in regard to the fate of any adventures, which they may make at ſea; becauſe, if war ſhould even break out, the ſtrength and the diſpoſition of the royal navy will render Britiſh merchants' ſhips much more ſecure at ſea, than thoſe of any other power that may be involved in the quarrel. Our manufacturers experience no alarming uncertainty in regard to orders. Our mine-maſters appear to riſe continually more towards a ſuperiority in the competition with thoſe of Germany and Sweden. The improvements relative to agriculture and local economy are not, in any conſiderable number, ſuſpended.

The ſhip owners, though they have demonſtrated that the value of ſhipping has, ſince the end of the war, fallen thirty three per cent; and that, in every other point of view in which it was poſſible to conſider the merchant ſhipping of this country, that ſhipping was ſubject to burthens, and expoſed with a rivalry the moſt alarming and dangerous, have not hitherto ſucceeded in their laudable endeavours to procure a repeal of the tonnage duty. They, however, continue their exertions, as a ſociety, for their common intereſts. The whole country takes a concern in their ſucceſs, becauſe the proſperity of our ſhipping intereſt is indiſpenſibly neceſſary alike to our ſecurity againſt hoſtile attacks, and to the general welfare of our commerce, manufactures, and huſbandry.

There is now a great demand for Daniſh ſhips for freight to the Mediterranean, on account of the danger to which the merchant ſhipping of ſome other nations would be there expoſed, if abſolute hoſtilities ſhould break ſuddenly out between Britain and France.

All the trading ſpeculations in which the Dutch were again eagerly engaging, have been interrupted by the new introduction of French troops into their ſtrong towns, the new and oppreſſive exactions to which they are ſubjected by the imperious authority of France, and the appearance of danger, that their country may be made again the theatre of war.

The total amount of the money received at Cadiz, from South America, is 48,988,622 piaſtres, each worth about 4s. 2d. ſterling, or about 9,800,000l. ſterling.

In the three months, ending April 5, 1093 veſſels in the coaſting trade, and 160 ſhips in the foreign trade, cleared out from the port of Newcaſtle. The exports in them were, beſide coals and cinders, ſugar, oil, earthen ware, glaſs, lead, lead ſhot, lead ore, colours, copperas, litharge, &c.

265,660 Pieces, containing 8,686,046 yards of broad cloths; and 137,016 pieces, containing 5,023,754 yards of narrow cloths, were laſt year milled in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. There is, by this account, an increaſe in the narrow cloths of 190,220 yards above the manufacture of the year 1801. In the broad cloths there is a decreaſe of 13,196 yards.

The

The quantity of butter brought annually to London from the butter counties is 270,000 caſks. On this, it has been found, that in every year, there has been a fraud of 710,000 libs. againſt the London purchaſers.

Lord Auckland lately ſtated, upon ſatisfactory documents, in the Houſe of Peers, that our exports for laſt year amounted to 48,500,683l. ſterling in value; the number of our ſhips to 20,000; the tonnage to 4,0 0,000; the total number of our ſailors to 152,000.

183 Caſks of foreign corn were lately imported from Calais into England.

Internal commotions in China have rendered the ſale of European goods in that country much leſs favourable on the laſt, than it was on ſeveral preceding years.

The value of the goods, which the Anglo Americans have of late ſent annually down the Miſſiſſippi, was 4,000,000 of dollars. The exportation was performed in 250 veſſels, each 250 tons.

A bill is now in progreſs through the Houſe of Commons, to relieve the woollen manufacturers from the penalties of certain old acts, of which the original uſes have long ceaſed.

It is probable that a canal will ſoon begin to be cut acroſs that Iſthmus of Scotland, which terminates on the eaſt ſide, at the Moray Frith. It will prodigiouſly increaſe the ſecurity of the trade from Liverpool, Glaſgow, &c. to the Baltic and the North Seas.

The exports from Glaſgow to Trinidad have been lately very large.

The following is the Account laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the annual Value of all Imports into Great Britain for eighteen Years, ending January 5, 1803; excluſive of Corn and other Grain, and excluſive of Importations from the Eaſt Indies.

	IMPORTS.			BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.					
	Official Value.			Official Value.			Real or Declared Value.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1785	12,939,536	16	10	11,081,810	16	5			
1786	12,058,839	13	5	11,830,372	18	11			
1787	13,761,945	10	5	12,053,900	3	5			
1788	13,897,708	8	9	12,724,719	17	9			
1789	13,879,465	9	11	13,779,506	2	6			
1790	14,924,222	15	8	14,921,084	9	7			
1791	14,403,725	18	11	16,810,018	16	4			
1792	16,005,657	18	7	18,336,851	6	11			
1793	14,165,443	1	4	13,892,268	17	7			
1794	16,482,673	10	11	16,725,402	16	2			
1795	16,010,233	8	0	16,338,213	2	2			
1796	17,441,030	19	10	19,102,220	3	11			
1797	15,803,883	7	8	16,903,103	6	1			
1798	18,862,188	13	7	19,672,503	0	9	33,148,682	0	0
1799	21,386,250	17	10	24,084,213	0	10	38,942,498	0	0
1800	22,720,664	11	8	24,304,280	13	6	39,471,203	0	0
1801	24,145,500	12	0	25,699,809	6	1	41,770,254	0	0
1802	24,436,481	14	11	27,012,108	3	10	48,500,683	0	0

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance of favourable weather has been ſuch as to enable the farmer to put in his oat and barley crops in the moſt complete and perfect manner. In moſt of the more ſouthern diſtricts, the ſowing even of the latter is nearly finiſhed; and in the northern parts of the kingdom, it is in an unuſual ſtate of forwardneſs. In the midland counties, the ſowing being quite finiſhed, the farmer has had a fine opportunity of getting up his turnip land this dry weather, and rolling the wheat and early ſpring corn. The ravages of the *grub* upon the wheat, which, in the early part of the ſeaſon, ſeemed to be confined to a few pieces of ray graſs ley, are now much more extenſive, and threaten a very material injury to the crop: harrowing, and rolling with a very heavy roller, have been the means employed to check this alarming evil; and, if it be at

any

any time beneficial, it muſt be ſo this dry ſeaſon. The winter tares are, in general, very far from good, and, unleſs there ſhould ſoon fall ſome warm growing ſhowers, they will be but of little profit.

The winter wheats have, on moſt ſoils, a promiſing appearance, even in the moſt expoſed diſtricts they have kept the ground unuſually well, and are in the moſt healthy and vigorous ſtate of growth. Thoſe of the *ſpring* ſowings have likewiſe the appearance of covering the ground well, as well as of a vigorous and healthy growth. In the beſt corn markets throughout the kingdom grain ſeems, in general, on the decline in price.—Wheat averages 56s. 5d.; rye 36s. 7d.; barley 24s. 1d.; oats 19s. 5d.; beans 31s. 6d.; peaſe 35s. 2d. Yet, although the price of grain ſeems to be on the decline, the increaſe in *land-rents* is conſiderable in many places.

The hay diſtricts have, in common, the appearance of being more early, and of having more abundant ſupplies of graſs, than is generally the caſe at this period. On ſome warm, ſheltered, and highly manured ſpots, the ray graſs and clover is ſufficiently forward to admit of being ſtocked with milking cows, laying them at night in the yards. On the paſture lands, there is alſo, in moſt diſtricts, a great ſhow of graſs, conſidering the earlineſs of the ſeaſon. The clover and other ſown graſſes are likewiſe in an unuſual ſtate of forwardneſs and vigour over almoſt every part of the iſland, where they are cultivated. But, notwithſtanding theſe promiſing appearances of an abundant ſupply of green food for cattle, the prices of both fat and lean ſtock, of all ſorts, ſtill keep up.

Milch cows every where bring extravagant prices; their advance, in ſome of the northern parts of the kingdom, being nearly equal to eight or ten per cent. Store cattle alſo keep up their price. Sheep are very high, eſpecially good heavy woolled, lamb hogs, and forward couples. Horſes keep their price. Store hogs are lower.—In Smithfield Market beef ſells from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton 5s. to 6s.; veal 4s. to 6s. 6d.; pork 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

Hay is ſomething on the decline.—In St. James's Market, hay ſells from 4l. 6s. to 7l.; ſtraw 2l. 2s. to 2l. 11s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March, to the 24th of April, incluſively, 1801, *two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.20. April 12—14, Wind E.
Loweſt 29.04. April 21, Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 4-tenths of an inch { Between the mornings of the 20th and 21ſt, the barometer fell from 29.44. to 29.04.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 66°. April 15 and 16, Wind N.W. & S.E.
Loweſt 35°. March 28, Wind S. E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { On the morning of the 28th of March, the thermometer was as low as 35°. at the ſame time the next day, it was 45°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to 1·557 inches in height.

The greater part of this month, the ſtate of the atmoſphere has been clear, and the temperature equal to, or rather above, what is conſidered the mean height for the ſeaſon. From the 25th ult. to the 17th inſtant, very little rain fell, excepting on Good Friday; but, from the 18th to this day (the 24th) the weather has been cold and rainy, and on two days there have been ſnow, and a conſiderable fall of hail, accompanied with violent claps of thunder.

The mean height of the barometer for the whole month is 29.8; and that of the thermometer ſomething more than 51°: the wind has been chiefly weſt, ſouth-weſt, and more than half the days have been remarkably brilliant. The cold nights during the laſt week will probably be ſeverely felt in the kitchen gardens.

Citizen Lalande, in his Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for the laſt year, obſerves, "that meteorology had, during that period, preſented ſome very uncommon phenomena. In the month of January, a moſt extraordinary flood raiſed the water in the Seine twenty-two feet and a half higher than it was in the year 1719. On the 25th of May, a ſevere froſt made dreadful havock among the productions of the garden; and, on the 14th of the ſame month, it ſnowed at Munich for forty-five hours together. In the months of July and Auguſt, an exceſſive degree of heat laſted for forty ſucceſſive days, during which the thermometer was ſometimes as high as 29° of Reaumur's thermometer, which is equal to 97$\frac{1}{2}$° of Fahrenheit, a degree of heat which is rarely known in Paris."

It will be ſeen, by referring to the Meteorological Report contained in the Monthly Magazine, that the weather in the month of May, 1802, was, in the neighbourhood of London, equally ſevere and unſeaſonable, but the greateſt cold did not happen on the ſame days as thoſe referred to by C. Lalande. Our greateſt heat was in Auguſt and September, but in no inſtance was the thermometer, in the ſhade, as high as 82° of Fahrenheit.